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Those Gentlemen who have not yet replied to the Circular

issued by the Committee, are requested to do so immediately.

C. R. BROWN, Convener of Committee.

119, St. Vincent-street,

Glasgow, 19th October 1858.

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FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, as
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On MONDAY and during the week will be presented
Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of KING JOHN, King
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On Monday, November 1st, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH will be revived.

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Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr.
W. Harrison.

Great success of Plotow's Martha.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.—If you are what you call yourself, you should entertain greater liberality towards the opinions of others. We should be much surprised if our columns did not frequently contain opinions which are new to many of our readers, and contrary to those which they have been accustomed to entertain. Why should "an advocate for perfect freedom" desire to find only his own opinions reflected here? Surely it is better that conflicting views should be occasionally submitted to his consideration. He tells us that "with several of the literary estimates of the writer" he "cordially agrees;" but complains of those which do not tally with his own opinions. Surely this is not "fair play."

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THE CRITIC of October 2 (No. 430),
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NOTICE.

The CRITIC for NOVEMBER 6 (No. 435) will contain
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OF
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At 34B, STRAND, and 19, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH.

Due notice of the day of removal will be sent to "the trade."

THE CRITIC.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

IT is difficult to resist the strong and steady stream of public opinion which has set in favour of the Middle Class Examinations; yet we must declare that, amid all the eloquent speech which has been delivered at Liverpool and elsewhere by Lords BROUGHAM and CARLISLE, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Lord John RUSSELL, we have found nothing that has tended to change the opinions which we have already expressed upon this question. It is true that the scheme lies under all the disadvantages of novelty, that its asserted advantages and disadvantages are alike unproved, and that both of them may prove to be alike fallacious; but it is a symptom not altogether insignificant that most of these orators contented themselves with uttering high-flown eulogies upon the system, and either ignored altogether the grave arguments which have been urged against it, or passed them by with a supercilious sneer. How could there be anything wrong when such a venerable institution as the University of Oxford condescended to occupy itself with the cultivation of the middle classes; when there were so many to receive degrees and prizes; and when so much satisfaction had accrued to examiners, masters, and pupils—all but those who had the misfortune to be plucked? Mr. GLADSTONE, from whom might naturally have been expected the most able presentment of the case on behalf of that University which he so splendidly represents, gave nothing but the vaguest of generalities. Barely touching upon that very serious objection that these examinations will lead to a system of cramming, and to a neglect on the part of schoolmasters of all but their best pupils, Mr. GLADSTONE was satisfied to say, and his audience was

satisfied to hear, that it was "an idle apprehension;" because (he added, not with his usual logical acumen) "depend upon it that the schools which pay the greatest attention to their best boys will, as a general rule, pay the greatest attention to all their boys,"—a sequitur which is not very obvious, but the reverse. At a meeting held at Norwich, a short time back, in favour of these examinations, Sir JOHN BOILEAU, who presided, and who expressed himself strongly in favour of them, let the cat out of the bag, by declaring that one great advantage connected with them would be enjoyed by schoolmasters; because, said he, "if any young persons educated at particular schools showed the advantages derived there, it would be the means of making those establishments known, and establishing a high reputation for them." Precisely; that is the advantage which we are afraid of. Although we should not like to accuse Mr. GLADSTONE of wilful insincerity, we should really, judging from his speech, be inclined to believe that he spoke from his brief rather than from his own conviction. That the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Member of Parliament for the University of Oxford, and attending the Congress for the Promotion of Social Science, in a town with which he is connected by strong and various ties, could avoid making a speech upon the subject, was simply impossible; and if the bias of his opinion be really against the system, the dilemma was a cruel one: if not, we can only say that we are surprised that so clever a man could not find a better defence for his conviction. The good folks of Liverpool and their visitors were condemned to listen to many astounding things during that week certainly, but to nothing more so than Mr. GLADSTONE's assertion that "the connection between the Universities and the great community of South Lancashire has so dwindled away, that it would make but little difference in the Universities if South Lancashire were swallowed up, or in South Lancashire if Oxford and Cambridge were in ruins." And why? Because, forsooth, the Universities only educate the children of the high nobility, the clergy, and the rich. Now we have always entertained a kind of impression that, if South Lancashire be remarkable for one thing more than another, it is for the creation of wealth, and also that in the families of most of its successful merchants and manufacturers at least one son receives a University Education. We believe that an investigation into the facts, instead of substantiating Mr. GLADSTONE's position, would prove that Lancashire contributes more, and not less, than its share of the pupils who graduate at the Universities.

If the truth must be spoken of LORD CARLISLE's speech at Manchester, it was little but an echo of what he had heard in Liverpool. Lord BROUGHAM's specious refutation of the old proverb had evidently tickled his fancy, for he made it the text of his sermon to the fortunate candidates of the Civil Service examinations. A little learning is not half so dangerous as no learning at all. How well that sounds; and yet how deceptive and untrue it is. The real meaning of POPE's maxim is, that a smattering of learning unsettles the mind, disposes it to further exertion, and gives its owner an inflated, exaggerated conceit of his own merits. The learning here referred to is not the simple knowledge which in POPE's time formed the basis of plain education; it is the science, the technicalities, the encyclopædic hotch-pot which are inculcated at Mechanics' Institutes. Not that it is to be denied that these do good when they lead the student to penetrate deeper into that temple of which they but point out the threshold; but we fear that such cases are limited, and that the general tendency of these lecturings and speechifying, and wholesale classes for teaching all the sciences under the sun, is only to beget a false, specious, imitative knowledge, which bears about the same relation to sound and fruitful knowledge that plated ware does to sterling silver.

We regret to say that we see nothing in the proceedings which took place at the Brussels Literary Congress which leads us to anticipate from it any very material advance in the copyright question. The *Revue des deux Mondes*, with characteristic vanity, claims the whole affair as being "essentially French." So be it: those who understand what liberty of thought and the inviolability of property means will know how to value it accordingly. It is true that the French literary world was the best, indeed the only one adequately, represented on the occasion, and that, as the

Revue alleges, "the greater part of the speakers were French advocates and French writers." This country was all but unrepresented either in its publishers or its authors; for, although Mr. LONGMAN attended the Congress, it was on his own behalf, and not at all as representing the body of which he is so eminent a member; and English authors will utterly refuse to recognise Mr. ROBERT BELL as their delegate upon the occasion. Germany was also equally unrepresented, for one German publisher only attended. America sent Mr. FREDERICK COZZENS, as the delegate of the New York Booksellers' Association; but, as his instructions were to support the resolution passed by that body for granting protection to such books only as are manufactured in the States, he might just as well have stayed at home for any benefit that is likely to accrue to the cause of justice and fair-play from his co-operation. The resolutions arrived at by the Congress were in favour of a copyright for fifty years after the death of the author. This, however, we suspect, will not meet with the approval of the great body of the publishers. Why, it will naturally be asked, if a term of fifty years after death should be granted, why not in perpetuity? The answer is, that the spirit of the laws is against perpetuity. So it is; but literary property is not like land or money, to tie up which in the same hands would be arguist public policy. Generations fifty years hence will be as much indebted to a great author as that which now rewards him, and will be as well able to afford the small royalty which will be his due. The *Revue des deux Mondes* goes so far as to hint that all property is a concession, but points out, ingeniously enough, that property in books is of recent date, because of the comparatively late invention of printing, which alone rendered it valuable. The *Revue* says, that it is to the interest of society that there should be as little monopoly in such matters as possible, because society requires that great works should be popularised at a cheap rate. But society might equally require lands and houses and other property to be popularised in the same manner; and it is not pointed out why the recognition of a man's right to his own work is incompatible with cheapness. Now the fact is, that most popular authors have found it to be very much to their interest to publish cheap editions, and that they are quite as anxious to have their works popularised as they can be.

A NOTE from Dr. HERBERT BARKER, of Bedford, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the representations made to the Lords of the Treasury, on behalf of the Meteorological Observers, respecting the gratuitous copies of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's reports, have not been without effect. A reconsideration of the matter has induced more liberal counsels, and the reports will be sent to the observers as heretofore. We subjoin Mr. GRAHAM's letter announcing the change of determination:

General Register Office, Somerset House,
9th October, 1858.

Sir,—I will thank you to inform the gentlemen who contribute their observations on Meteorology to be published in my Quarterly Reports, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, upon reconsideration of the case, have permitted me again to have the pleasure of transmitting gratuitously to the Observers my Quarterly Reports, in which I have for several years recorded the results of their investigations. Perhaps all the Observers may not be aware how necessary it has been for Her Majesty's Government to check the gratuitous circulation of documents printed at the expense of the public—the expense so incurred having in some late instances been prodigious. For example, the Report and Evidence of the Commission of Inquiry into Endowed Schools in Ireland—a subject of no very peculiar interest to the inhabitants of England and Wales and Scotland—the number of copies gratuitously distributed was 2500; the weight of paper 34 tons; the cost to the public 5201l. 2s. 2d. It appears to me that some stringent measure was called for to check such an abuse. But it has also always appeared to me that an exception might have been made with respect to the trifling matter of circulating amongst the Meteorological Observers four times in each year my Reports, costing only a few pence. I am happy to find that the Lords of the Treasury now entertain the same opinion.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant, GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.—Dr. Barker, M.D., Bedford.

The state of things disclosed in this letter is certainly most disgraceful to those who have the distribution of public papers; but to make that a reason for refusing papers to those who have

earned them would be tantamount to urging the Weedon irregularities as a pretext for refusing to give boots to the soldiers.

A VALUABLE pamphlet, entitled *The Tax upon Paper*, and issued under the direction of the committee of "The Newspaper and Periodical Press Association, for obtaining the Repeal of the Paper Duty," demands more than a passing notice. The operations of this pernicious tax are here stated with fullness and clearness, and we should be surprised if even Mr. Bohn could resist such a cogent collection of facts. The history of the paper duty is traced from 1696, when it was first imposed, down to the present day; its bearing upon the revenue is then discussed; its interference with the manufacture is next clearly shown; and the way in which it impedes commerce and education is convincingly established. This question has so frequently been discussed in these columns, that it were needless here to recapitulate the arguments. We are persuaded that this tax is the last fetter upon the hands of the press. Monopolists may support it, because they feel that its removal would be fatal to, or at least seriously injure them. It is the only step in the way of the unqualified success of the cheap press. Once remove it, and the *Times* would have no cause to parade those cases of failure which it so dearly loves to record. The argument of the opponents of the repeal, that it would not cheapen the article with the public, is almost too frivolous to require answer. The duty on a single newspaper is but the fraction of a farthing, and it is clearly impossible to reduce the price by so small a sum; but these fractions mount up, and may amount to thousands of pounds in the year, which, if they were spent in improving the literature of the paper, would advantage the buyer after all. But the open opponents of the repeal are few. Perhaps the only man of any authority who avows himself such is Mr. Bohn, the eminent publisher. By some strange fatality, Mr. Bohn's views upon this question have never yet been reported at length, so far as we are aware; for whenever he has given utterance to them the reporters have usually recorded no more than that "Mr. Bohn addressed a few words." Now, as Mr. Bohn is well known for a man of great abilities and experience, we are certainly curious to know what are really his reasons for supposing that it is better for the press to run a weighted race than to be free. Our readers will observe in another part of our columns that the Irish press have taken up the matter, and are organising an effective co-operation with their English brethren.

A VERY important work, and of great interest to bibliographers, may be expected some time in December. It is a collection of "Memoirs of Libraries; including a Practical Handbook of Library Economy," by EDWARD EDWARDS, formerly, we believe, of the British Museum, and now of the Manchester Library. The review which Mr. EDWARDS takes of the subject is of the widest range, extending from the libraries of the Ancients down to those of the present day. All passages in the Latin and Greek authors respecting the libraries of antiquity have been carefully collected, and the causes which led to the destruction and dispersion of those fine collections are fully entered into. The libraries of the Middle Ages, the modern libraries of Continental Europe, of the United States, and of Great Britain and Ireland, are all fully described, and their schemes of management discussed. The second part of the work is devoted to what the author calls the Economy of Libraries, and treats of the various modes of book-collecting, the proper arrangement of buildings, classification and catalogues, and the internal organisation and public service. This valuable and interesting work will be published by TRÜBNER and Co.

THE STATESMEN OF THE CONTINENT.

No. V.

COUNT PAUL KISSELEF.

Of the three leading races at present in the world, the Germanic, Slavonic, and the Romanic, the last is obviously losing ground, and so rapidly and completely, that it scarcely ought to enter into our calculations for the future. The coming contest of the nations must therefore be between the Germanic and the Slavonic races; and there can be no doubt as to the result. The Slavonic race has no really great qualities. It is servile, cunning, rapacious, and mimetic. The

commonplace and current declamation against Russia, the head and representative of the Slavonic race, may be exceedingly foolish; but, foolish as it may be, it is yet the expression of an instinctive feeling in all honest and honourable souls. In everything the Russians are enormously inferior, except in diplomacy. They are unrivalled diplomatists. Is not, however, diplomacy the art and instrument, not of the strong, but of the weak? Valour and veracity imply and demand each other. You do not trip your foe up if you can knock him down. We frankly confess that we dislike Russia for the same reason that we should dislike an individual in private—the truth is not in Russia. Everywhere Russia has paid agents—in England of course, as in other places. The champions of Russia in England continually defend her where she does not need defending. The charge against Russia is not that she is a grasping and conquering power. Ambition will never cease to be a leading motive in the human heart, let moralists denounce it as they may. Russia might be infinitely more ambitious than she is, and we should not complain. It is the lie and the trickery, not the ambition, which we hate. Now an empire which has chiefly been indebted for its growth to falsehood of a very vile and vulgar kind, cannot be lasting. It may be more than a match for French vanity, but not for English reality. Both abroad and at home our statesmen are continually blundering; but how little is the grand attitude of England affected by the blunders! Because England is politically invincible through the consciousness and recognition of her moral worth. The warmest advocates of Russia cannot say that she is less a fraud, or the favourer of fraud, than she was fifty years ago. She is prolific in fresh wiles and chicaneries, and she has forgotten none of the old. On the contrary, England at this hour acts, and is disposed to act, from still higher principles than ever before. And if of late years she has erred, she has erred divinely, and from the excess of trustfulness and generosity. We ought rather to be proud that our statesmen are so incapable, and that our diplomatists are so dull and awkward: the more a miracle flashes thereby forth upon mankind—the indomitable force of England. To the simplicity of English character and the openness of English conduct such a man as Count Paul Kisselef is a strange spectacle. A man of patrician birth, and probably of a genial nature, trained from youth merely to deceive! For that—disguise it as we may—is, after all, what diplomacy means. He who at courts is called a diplomatist at fairs would be called a sharper. The word Cossack means robber. But besides its rougher sort of Cossacks or robbers, Russia needs robbers of a more dexterous and delicate stamp. These are politely designated diplomatists. The things they have achieved are assuredly very wonderful. When, however, there is again just and God-fearing government in Europe we shall not be much in the mood to be amused with these Wizards of the North. They are found entertaining just now mainly because our middle classes are risking revolution through dread of revolution. If Russia could not be counted on to deal with silly plotters, there would be no more tenderness in speaking of Russian diplomacy than of any other charlatanism.

It ought in fairness to be said, however, that there is something more in the Russian plenipotentiary at Paris than the diplomatist, though it is as a diplomatist that he is chiefly known.

Paul Kisselef was born at Moscow in the year 1788; his family was ancient. In October 1806 he entered as cornet a regiment which soon after was called to serve in Russia. As adjutant of Prince Bagration, and, after this distinguished General was killed, of Count Miloradowitsch, Kisselef took part in all the terrible battles of 1812 and 1813. Russia has never had, and it is impossible for Russia ever to have, foremost generals, for the sufficient reason that every Russian general is expected to be a diplomatist still more than a general. The military career is in Russia an education for the diplomatic. Such does Kisselef seem to have regarded it. He was, however, by no means remiss in the discharge of his military duties, and attracted at an early period the notice of the Emperor Alexander by the eminent qualities which, as a soldier, he had displayed. In 1814 he accompanied the Emperor to the Congress of Vienna. When, in 1815, the Allies for the second time entered France, Kisselef, who was now Colonel, was intrusted by his imperial master with many diplomatic affairs demanding tact and talent.

To say that by his skill and energy he absolutely satisfied his master, himself a consummate diplomatist, is praise enough. In the years following the battle of Waterloo diplomacy had attained the zenith of its influence. Alexander could not fight; but he could finesse better than any of his contemporaries. In immediate contact with Alexander, and in daily intercourse with the most culminating political notabilities of the time, Kisselef took rich, deep lessons, in a school such as can never be offered to a young diplomatist again. A quarter of a century had been given to combats, and now the next quarter of a century was to be given to plausibilities. Having had, though young, a very varied apprenticeship both in the arts of war and the arts of peace, Kisselef returned to Russia in 1817, when he was created Major-General and attached to the suite of the Emperor. In 1819 he was made head of the staff in the second division of the army. Kisselef gained the reputation of a reformer in this important office. The common soldiers he treated with extreme humanity, while he punished the dishonesty of subalterns with unsparring severity. But the dishonesty of subalterns, so universal in Russia, is no easy matter to grapple with. Where in a country there is no publicity, where the standard of morality is low, where the guiding element of government is deception, where the subordinate civil and military servants of Government are compelled to supplement, as best they can, the wretched pittance they receive as salary, it would be marvellous if even a solitary subaltern were to rise above corruption. We must believe, then, that, however excellent may have been Kisselef's intentions, his success as a reformer was not extraordinary. It was enough, however, to procure for him further testimonies of imperial favour. In the year 1823 Alexander conferred on Kisselef the title of Adjutant-General. The death of the Emperor in 1825 brought no interruption to Kisselef's prosperous path. From pious affection Nicholas was disposed to patronise those whom his brother had protected, if they were in any measure worthy. His most cordial smile fell on Kisselef's fortunes. In the spring of 1828 the war with Turkey began. The division of the army to which Kisselef belonged was sent into Moldavia. In regard to Kisselef we are limited almost exclusively to one channel of information, a channel through which obviously flows a vigorous stream of Russian sympathies. If we were to trust entirely to Kisselef's admirer, to whom we willingly acknowledge our obligations, we should believe that Kisselef manifested many attributes of the able captain. But this we question: we doubt whether, with the best of opportunities, he would ever have risen as a leader above mediocrity. In the siege of Brailov, in the passage of the Danube, in the blockade of Schumla, and in the battles fought round that famous fortification, Kisselef shared; and for his valour, activity, and sagacity, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and received a sword of honour adorned with brilliants from the hand of the Emperor Nicholas. The presence of the Emperor in the army had a paralysing, instead of an inspiring, effect. Nicholas had a strength of will with which few have been endowed, but little physical courage, and no military genius. He was surrounded by flatterers, whose whisperings were more listened to than the counsels of experienced warriors. The Commander-in-Chief, Wittgenstein, enfeebled by old age and illness, communicated his own habitual hesitancy to the march of affairs. When, however, the younger and more energetic Diebitsch, by birth a Prussian, succeeding Wittgenstein, had taken Varna, crossed the Balkan, reached Adrianople, and spread terror to the Sultan's capital, a peace disgraceful to Turkey was the result—disgraceful because on this, as on former occasions, the Divan had been bribed by the foe.

Kisselef had been appointed leader of the troops on the left bank of the Danube, and, if he had not done anything wonderful, he had at least displayed becoming circumspection. During the first months of the campaign of 1829 he blockaded Giurgevo and defended the Lesser Wallachia against the incursions of the Turks. Crossing the Danube, he frustrated an attempt of the Pasha of Scutari to make a diversion by attacking the army of Diebitsch in the rear. Kisselef was about to follow up his advantages when the news of peace arrived. The Turks in sore straits consented that Moldavia, Wallachia, and the fortress of Silistria should remain in the hands of the Russians till the war contributions agreed on were paid. The Russians, however, had in their

heart resolved that the occupation should be permanent, and when General Kisselef was appointed both civil and military governor, he put forth all his strength and skill in accordance with that design. Nevertheless his administration seems to be entitled to warm praise on its own account, as having been eminently energetic and humane. The provinces had suffered terribly both from war and revolution, and wherever the eye glanced it beheld desolation and ruin. Kisselef strove indefatigably to cheer, to raise, to restore, to reorganise. He founded schools and hospitals, introduced a thorough reform in everything relating to finance, to police, and to law, and substituted for the caprice and tyranny of the Bojars the fixed principles and unbending practice of impartial justice. By these measures, as well as by those which he adopted when cholera broke forth in the spring of 1831, he won the gratitude and love of the people. It seemed for a moment as if he were about to be summoned to rougher and less holy work. In 1833 the Porte sought the assistance of the Emperor Nicholas against the Pasha of Egypt, whose formidable rebellion menaced Constantinople. When to protect this city a Russian army was on the point of marching under the command of Kisselef, the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, and the intervention of the Western Powers, taught effectually the Sultan's ambitious vassal the danger of further and bolder steps. In May 1834 Kisselef's reign in Moldavia and Wallachia came to an end. Russia found that it must wait a little longer before absorbing those provinces, though Turkey's authority in them had virtually ceased. On arriving at St. Petersburg Kisselef entered on what may be considered the great work of his life—a work which can only then be thoroughly appreciated when we know more of the internal condition of Russia than at present. Russia is compelled to solve a tremendous social problem, and, solving it, she may shatter herself to pieces. How many millions of serfs may be gradually introduced to freedom, and made fit for it, was a question agitated long before the time of Alexander the Second. The first Alexander had given it serious, and, in spite of the pharisaic element in him, benevolent heed. How to improve alike the Crown lands and the Crown peasants a thousand plans had been proposed; but nothing effective had been done. At last, shortly after the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russian troops, a commission was appointed with Kisselef at its head. It entered on its duties with determination and vigour. It was resolved to create a special administration for the Crown domains—enormous in their extent, and containing a population of nearly twenty millions. The Crown serfs were not only in name but in fact to be free cultivators, retaining, however, the communistic arrangement in reference to the land which is peculiar to the Slavonians, and paying a tax to the Czar. The Emperors of Russia have sins enough to answer for; but their intentions in this matter seem to have been, and to be, noble and generous—all the more that in the communes municipal institutions were to be an increasing reality. On the 1st January 1838 the administration for the Crown domains, such as it had been fashioned by the commission, entered on its career. The supreme control was entrusted to Kisselef. His first care was for the moral and intellectual education of the people. Throughout the whole of the Crown lands there were not more than forty schools for elementary instruction. These in 1855 had increased to three thousand. The ministries for the body were as scanty and defective as those for the soul. There were no medical men, or only the merest handful. Here the evil permitted nothing but a very slow remedy. Till suitable surgeons could be obtained in abundance, it was ordered that a complete knowledge of medicine should enter into the education of the ecclesiastics. For the benefit of the sick, the indigent, the homeless, four hundred hospitals were erected, to the support of which the peasants contributed. To help agricultural and industrial activity numerous institutions arose, which were under the management of the communes themselves; agricultural schools spread knowledge, agricultural shows excited emulation, and the periodicals which began to be published did both. The Crown forests extended to between twenty and thirty thousand geographical square miles; but previously to Kisselef's arrival no attempt was made to submit them to any rational or scientific treatment. This was promptly and efficiently remedied, and in addition trees were

planted in the districts of the south which were too bare of wood. These grand and strenuous strivings soon bore fruit. The exportation of grain was nearly doubled; the cultivation of the potato, against which the Russian peasants, unlike the Irish, had a prejudice, increased twenty-fold. Indian corn spread in the south, beetroot in the middle governments, and the beetroot so rapidly as to supply four hundred sugar factories. The quality of hemp was so much improved, that its value rose a half. By the introduction of American, Turkish, and Egyptian seeds, the growth of tobacco attained a totally new character, so that the same quantity that had been sold for a rouble could now command ten or twelve roubles. The production of silk became a staple article of industry, the Russian missionaries having sent a supply of the best silkworms and of the seed of the Chinese mulberry tree. Horticulture made the same progress as agriculture, especially in the governments of Astrachan, of Cherson, of Katherinoslav, and in the Crimea, where vineyards began to pour forth an excellent wine. The number of sheep and cattle enormously increased, and the exportation of wool, like that of grain, nearly doubled. While achieving these noble material results, Kisselef was not so successful as he deserved to be in breaking down bureaucratic bondage, or in purifying that atmosphere of official corruption which in Russia no brave soul can breathe and retain its innocence. In truth, it is alike impossible to extemporise civilisation and to create it without a prevailing infusion of moral elements. Destitute of individuality as the Russians by nature are, steeped as the mass of them are in superstitions, childish when not degrading, it is vain to expect that they will appreciate the benefits offered to the free individual by the free intelligence. That the Russians as a people have much goodness of heart we are willing to believe. The beautiful diminutives and terms of endearment which abound in their language would of themselves lead to such a conclusion, even if we had no other testimony. That also it would be monstrously, cruelly unjust to make the people responsible either for bureaucratic pedantry or for official abominations, exactions, impostures, every impartial inquirer and generous critic must admit. This leaves unaffected the great fact that there is, and for many years must be, in Russia a still more tragical serfhood of the soul than of the body. We are convinced that Kisselef did his best, and that no fitter man could have been found throughout the Russian dominions for the work entrusted to him. But it is not given either to genius, or to philanthropy, or to adamant will, to overleap and defy certain primordial conditions rooted from of old in the very heart of things.

Our war with Russia was only becoming an earnest war when it was prematurely brought to a close. The alliance of England at any time with France would be a blunder; the alliance of England with France under Louis Napoleon was a blunder, a pollution, and a crime. We have nothing in common with the French; in manners, in customs, in character, in institutions, in aspirations, they are as remote from us as if they lived in Central Asia. The vast, robust, profound, and fruitful reality which we call England, is driven into a region of falsehood, frivolity, and feebleness, whenever it touches in friendship the leprous hand of France. And if France fell so low as to place at the head of its affairs a wicked adventurer, England, conscious of enormous strength, should have stood aloof in colossal dignity. This she could have done, and served Turkey the better thereby. No man can turn England from her grand natural course; but there is no country more easily betrayed, for a brief season, into the wrong path. We have not had, since the death of Peel and of Wellington, politicians sufficiently lofty in aim, sufficiently resolute and strong, to interpret and to incarnate England's ideal of herself. Hence, at the very moment when the yearnings of the country were nobler than they had ever been before, and when the young hearts of England throbbed with generous ardour, no statesman worthy of the cause and of the hour was forthcoming. A sad change was also discernible in the aristocracy of England. Dabbling in small palliatives for huge social evils, our patricians have lost sight of an energetic and exalted patriotism. If they take the chair at Exeter Hall, or subscribe a few pounds to a society that attempts or achieves some microscopic amendment among the host of howling and hungry proletarians who are England's curse and reproach,

they think they have done their duty. England had been accustomed to look to her patricians for leadership and for a manly utterance, marching as sublimely and irresistibly across the waves as the majesty of her ships. For some time she has been without statesmen, and she might almost say without an aristocracy. And this is why she so strangely stumbles, though conscious of a divine light in her heart which will keep her from going far astray. And this is why, furthermore, the blame of the French alliance must fall not on England, but on England's incompetent rulers. Into the Russian war England was dragged headlong; out of it she was dragged headlong. In both cases she, the queen and mother of nations, looked a poor, bewildered, bedraggled creature. A war which was no war was followed by a peace which was no peace. However, it was polite to call it a peace, and Russia required a plenipotentiary at Paris to gather all the fruits of the peace for Russia's exclusive benefit. Paul Kisselef, Count since 1839, was chosen. In August 1856 he resigned the situation which for eighteen years he had so usefully and gloriously held as minister of the Crown domains. This step excited universal sorrow among the Crown peasants, and a deputation waited upon him to express the common feeling. In memory of his long administration a considerable sum was raised by general contribution, the interest of which was to be devoted to prizes for the best writings on agricultural subjects. Kisselef's brother—Nicholas Kisselef—now ambassador at Rome, had been ambassador at Paris before the commencement of the war. He was a favourite of Louis Napoleon, who however, wittingly or otherwise, deceived him, and he in his turn, wittingly or otherwise, deceived the Russian Emperor, which bred much woe. It was supposed that the friendly relations of the French Emperor with Nicholas Kisselef would render Paul Kisselef acceptable and more influential in Paris. There was a reason of much weightier import why Kisselef was appointed plenipotentiary. No Russian diplomatist of high capacity, of fine and faultless tact, and of the most various experience, was so well acquainted with the Danubian provinces. The tale of Kisselef's doings at Paris scarcely requires telling. It is familiar to all readers of newspapers. That Russia should have escaped without a substantial diminution of territory and without the payment of a single rouble, showed what a mockery and impotence the contest had been. The main effect of Kisselef's presence at Paris has been the growing coldness and distrust between England and France. For this let all true Englishmen thank Count Paul Kisselef. As for the affair of Neufchatel, and the affair of the Principalities, and all other affairs debated, it is little that any true Englishman can care for them. To listen to the discussions and to watch the deeds of diplomatists is to be wearied witnesses of the dead burying their dead. What the mere revolutionists destroy must soon revive, and what diplomatists create and dynasties defend must soon perish. Believe, my brother, neither in revolutionists, nor diplomatists, nor dynasties: believe in thy country and in the eternal realities of God, with which politics must at last harmonise.

Kisselef married in 1817 a daughter of Felix Potocki. She has been long separated from her husband, partly through her passionate attachment to the cause of Poland. Count Kisselef, it will be seen, from our too imperfect sketch, is a respectable figure in Russian history. If he has the qualities which make a foremost diplomatist, he has also those which would have made an excellent king. And in some essential points he was, as administrator of the Crown domains, more emphatically king than his master Nicholas.

A MAN OF NO PARTY.

ENGLISH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—As an illustration of the almost fatal neglect, in some of our large public schools, of a sound English education, history, grammar, and even spelling being considered of very minor importance, and altogether passed over, we may mention that at a recent examination for commissions in the army, the following question was asked:—"Is there a dual number in English?" Scarcely any candidate answered it, and one reply was, "No; duelling has been abolished in England, there are no duels!" which reply was given *bona fide*. Another question as to the life of Dundee Claverhouse was left unanswered by all, though well crammed for examination in classics and mathematics. We know it to be a fact that many parents complain that after having spent large sums on their sons' education, the lads when they go out into the world are unable to write an ordinary descriptive letter in sound English.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.

Athenæ Cantabrigienses. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A., and THOMPSON COOPER. Vol. I. 1500—1585. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co., and Macmillan and Co. London: Bell and Daldy.

If we feel some surprise that no Cantab has been found to chronicle the famous sons of his Alma Mater, we cannot say that we regret this backwardness. Attempts, indeed, have been made ere this to write an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses;" but the best proof that they have not been very successful is, that the existence of such works is scarcely known to others than antiquaries, or those whose necessary researches have led them to study such annals of the past. Most of our readers have probably seen, or at least heard of, Anthony a Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses;" but the unfinished work of Mr. Drake Morris, bearing the title of the volume before us, is known but to very few. Some account of those who have been spurred on by Wood's book to essay the compilation of a kindred work for the University of Cambridge is to be found in the preface. But the task has at length fallen into competent hands; and though possibly some Dryadust readers will querulously exclaim against the modernised diction, and sigh for the rugged periods and uncouth language of Anthony a Wood; yet most persons will endure this innovation uncomplainingly, and submit to read the history of ancient worthies in modern prose for the trouble it will save them in deciphering the meaning. The authors of this work, Messrs. Cooper, are, we believe, gentlemen unconnected with the University of Cambridge save by sympathy and ties of friendship with many of its members; and to them the compilation of this work has evidently been a labour of love. The work, too, is one which ambitious writers would rather be inclined to shun; entailing, as it necessarily does, immense labour, it gives little scope for fine writing; indeed, rounded periods and pointed diction would be somewhat out of place in a book, in which the most lengthy biography does not exceed few columns. The volume before us embraces the period from 1500 to 1585. The Cambridge of the present day is doubtless very different from that of the sixteenth century; but yet the latter was probably an immense improvement when compared with its prototype of two centuries before, when Michael House and King's Hall stood on the site of the noblest college in Cambridge, and when, on the 10th of May 1339, Edward III. gave orders to the sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon to cut down and carry to Thomas Powis, the master of King's Hall, for the building and repairing houses for his scholars, ten oak trees furnished by the joint liberality of Queen Philippa and Elizabeth de Burgh. What a woful disproportion, too, is there between the incomes of the master and scholars of the present day at Trinity College, if gauged by the time when Thomas Powis received his fourpence per diem contentedly, and the scholars their twopence each. Just, too, about the period that these chronicles commence it was that William Tomlyn, Master of St. John's Hospital, and his brethren, pawned the plate and sacred utensils of their house, and mortgaged its lands, to spend the proceeds on riotous living; and this being soon done, he, with the only four brethren left, wandered in beggar fashion over the land, leaving many scandalous reports to follow their track. Their places at St. John's College knew them no more; and then it was that the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, persuaded by Bishop Fisher to divert her intended munificence from Oxford to Cambridge, became the foundress of St. John's College. It is to the credit of this noble college that, since its foundation to the present day, it has ever been the advocate of liberal and temperate reform; and to two of its members, Sir John Cheke and Roger Ascham, may in a great measure be ascribed the revival of learning in England. The bold words that Dr. Thomas Lever, Master of St. John's College in the reign of Edward VI., thundered forth in his sermons against the corruptions of the University, are still preserved; and their quaint audacity makes them worthy of quotation. After eulogising the liberality of the late King Henry, he inveighs

against the corrupt dispensers of the royal bounty, stating that not long before there were 200 students of divinity in houses belonging to the University of Cambridge, "which are now all clean gone, house and man, young toward scholars and old fatherly doctors, not one of them left. A hundred others, who had either rich friends or were beneficed men, and did live of themselves in hostels and inns, are either gone away, or else fain to creep into colleges and put poor men from their bare living. So both are gone, and a few poor godly diligent students remain only in colleges, and are scarcely able to tarry and continue their studies in the University for lack of exhibition and help. There be divers there which rise daily betwixt four and five of the clock in the morning, and from five until six of the clock use common prayer with an exhortation of God's word in a common chapel, and from six until ten of the clock use either private study or common lectures. At ten of the clock they go to dinner, whereat they be content with a penny piece of beef amongst four, having a few porage made of the broth of the same beef with salt and oatmeal, and nothing else. After this slender dinner, they go either teaching or learning until five of the clock in the evening, when as they have a supper not much better than their dinner; immediately after the which, they go either to reasoning in problems, or into some other study, until until it be nine or ten of the clock, and then, being without fire, are fain to walk or run up and down half an hour to get a heat on their feet when they go to bed." At the accession of Queen Mary Dr. Lever quitted his Mastership, and twenty-four of the Fellows resigned their preferments for conscience sake. In 1577 the famous and ill-fated Robert Earl of Essex, then the ward of Lord Burghley, became a member of Trinity College; and some interesting records of his Cambridge sojourn are still extant. Previously to his becoming a resident at the college, his chamber there was fitted up at the cost of 7l. 0s. 10d.; and thither he went accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Robert Wright, a Fellow of Trinity College, and his servant Montgomery, an undergraduate member of the same college. The impatient Cantab, who in the present day anathematises the slowness of the Eastern Counties Railway will perhaps take heart when he hears that the Earl of Essex spent a week in accomplishing his journey from London to Cambridge. He set out on Friday evening, and we have still preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. the various items of the viands which he and his tutor consumed, or at least paid for, on their journey Cambridgewards. We extract the bill of the Saturday's dinner:

Mutton	0s. 3d.
Butter	0 8
Eggs	0 2
Mackerel	0 5
Plaice	0 5
Chicken	0 6
	2 11

The supper was diversified by dishes of conger and rabbits, and throughout the entire week the fare was nearly the same, varied occasionally by the substitution of veal, lamb and pigeons. We do not know whether Mr. Wright was a teetotaler or not, but, though all the expenses of the journey are carefully noted, we find no mention of wine or other drinkables. Mr. Wright, we find, was rewarded for his tutorial exertions with 5l. per quarter. It may amuse modern cantabs to compare their college bills with my Lord Essex's term's bill in 1577. The entire document, which is to be found in the Lansdowne MSS., is too long for insertion here; but we extract a few of the items:—

Sizings (Cisinge) for quarter.....	35s.
Commons	54s.
Breakfasts	23s.
Meat on fasting nights and times extraordinary	25s.
Laundress's bill	6s. 8d.

His book bill is as follows:

Ramus's Logic, with Commentary	20d.
Ramus on Tully's Orations	4s.
Questiones Bezae Theologicæ	20d.
Grimaldus de Optimo Senatore	2s. 4d.
Sturmius de Elocutione	4s.
Isocrates in Greek	4s.

The Cambridge course has somewhat changed since Earl Robert studied at Trinity. With the exception of "Isocrates," the other books are forgotten, or at least seldom studied now; and, though we read Tully's orations, we do so without the aid of Ramus. Other items in the bill are—

Two dozen trenchers	10d.
Ink and quills	6d.

The total amount of this unique college bill, in which we observe that the private tutor, Mr. Wright, receives pay for two quarters, and which includes all the expenses of the academical servitor Montgomery, is 45l. 10s. 2d.—a sum, which (of course taking into account the greater value of money in those days) cannot be considered otherwise than very moderate for a wealthy nobleman, and such as would, by comparison, probably put to the blush the extravagance of many an untitled undergraduate of the present time. Lord Burghley indeed seems to have kept the purse-strings pretty tightly closed, as we have some very pressing letters from Mr. Wright on the slackness of pecuniary remittances. Many of the Cambridge students were, as we have seen, early risers in the sixteenth century; and the industry of some of them was such as would shame the most diligent student of the present degenerate age. The famous Dr. John Dee tells us that during 1543-44-45, he used only to sleep four hours per night, and allow to meat, drink, and other refreshing, two hours more. When under-reader of Greek at Trinity College, whither he had gone from St. John's, he gained no small fame by his representation of the Pax of Aristophanes. He says: "I did set forth, and it was seen of the University, a Greek comedy of Aristophanes, named in Greek *Elphyn*, in Latin Pax, with the performance of the Scarcabæus, his flying up to Jupiter's palace with a man and his basket of victuals on her back; whereat there was great wondring and many vain reports spread abroad of the means how that was effected." Amongst the most elaborate and carefully-written biographies in this volume are those of Archbishops Crammer and Grindal, Bishop Cox, Nicholas Bacon, Roger Ascham, and Thomas Radcliffe. To show, indeed, what an extraordinary amount of labour has been expended upon its compilation, we need only mention that in the memoir of Bishop Cox references have been made to no less than ninety different authorities. The volume is, as far as we have seen, very accurate; and that the Messrs. Cooper have done their best to make it so, fifty pages of additions and corrections, somewhat perhaps unfortunately, testify. The authors have had access to the MSS. preserved in all the college libraries at Cambridge, and have reaped the benefit of the advice and assistance of the most eminent members of the University, and the result is an admirable compendium. The book, too, is perfectly complete in itself, as furnishing an exhaustive biography of Cambridge worthies from 1500 to 1585. We cannot conclude this review without noticing that the volume before us is by permission dedicated to one of whom Alma Mater may justly feel proud and fond—Lord Macaulay. Glad, like all true-hearted men, to think on and revisit the scenes of his youth, he has ever spoken of his "nursing mother" in words of true and warm affection, but never more truthfully and warmly than on the late somewhat melancholy occasion when he publicly visited Cambridge. Elected by the townsmen to the office of high steward of the borough, he is, we trust, a lasting pledge of amity between the University and the town of Cambridge. When, in accents weak and faltering indeed through illness, but eloquent as ever, he happily acknowledged the benefits he had reaped from the great University to which he belonged, it was something for youthful students to be able to think that they too formed a part of the same literary corporation which has produced, in their time, a scholar so famous, and yet, unlike many scholars, so modestly grateful to his benefactress. Notwithstanding that, as the old copy-book saw tells us, comparisons are odious, we will venture on one. How different was the testimony borne by the late Premier when he, himself a member of St. John's College, not long ago spoke of his old University in the House

of Commons. His case was really an affecting one. Fifty-six years before had he, when plain John Henry Temple, sought the banks of the Cam, full of that ardour which more than three-score years and ten have not yet quenched. But his ardour was then all for the Classic Muse or her sterner sister Mathesis; or, haply (for he was "no vulgar youth" and not too coy), he wooed the chaste embraces of the pair. What would have been the result had not these aspirations been rudely blighted, who can tell? Had the Cambridge Dons not given him a stone when he asked for bread, we should indeed have had a phoenix. But it was not to be so; and more than half a century after, the pensive septuagenarian rises in judgment against men and morals as they were on the banks of the Cam. There was something comic in the bitterness with which this ungenial Cantab assured his audience that a few months' residence beneath the roof of a Scotch professor had benefited him more than years spent at Cambridge. But we cannot help thinking that the fault was not altogether on one side; and that, if Alma Mater was a harsh mother, she found in this instance an unruly son. And so when in after years some future continuer of these volumes—some worthy successor of Anthony a Wood and Messrs. Cooper—shall come to write the history of the two illustrious Cantabs we have mentioned; on the page that bears the name of the elder (for, though devoid of natural affection, he will not be disinherited) the words, we can fancy, will descend slowly and grudgingly from the unsympathising brain of the writer, with scant praise and yet enough; but when the chronicler comes to the name of the younger and greater, kind words and happy sentences will flow spontaneously from his pen; and he will sigh that the genial task is too soon ended, and think that, though Alma Mater has had many noble and gifted sons, yet, in all her long list, few were more noble and gifted than he who has filled the last niche in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.

GREENER ON GUNNERY.

Gunnery in 1858: being a Treatise on Rifles, Cannon, and Sporting Arms; Explaining the Principles of the Science of Gunnery, and describing the newest Improvements in Fire-Arms. By WILLIAM GREENER, C.E. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

It is a great misfortune for the popularisation of knowledge concerning the manufacturing arts that those who know most about them are often the least capable of writing a book; whilst those who are able to write books, generally speaking, know so little about such subjects, that they commit the gravest errors of omission and commission in venturing upon their treatment. When, therefore, we come upon a man like Mr. Greener, who not only understands his subject, but is both able and willing to impart his knowledge to others—a man who can make a book almost as well as he can make a gun—we ought to welcome him with all the cordiality which his merit deserves; we ought not to be over-critical in estimating the manner in which he has executed his task; and, finally, we ought not to bear too hard upon those little vanities and prejudices with which every eminently successful practical man is sure to be beset. No one is so given up to his hobby as a thorough man of action; and it is good that it should be so, for enthusiasm is the strongest impulse that can animate a man. Let the hobbies of such men be respected; for, depend upon it, though it may not be possible to rely upon them entirely at all points, there will generally be found to be something in them in the main—a certain ingredient of truth, acquired during long years of investigation and experience. When, therefore, after perusing this work with attention, we lay it down with the conviction that Mr. Greener is prejudiced, and that very strongly, against breech-loading weapons, and even against the popular revolver, we must grant him a more respectful hearing than we should be induced to accord to a mere theorist upon the art of gunnery.

Perhaps there is no man connected with the gun trade who is so capable of treating of these matters as Mr. Greener. He is a manufacturer of high and established reputation. More than that, he is a successful inventor, and has patented several most important improvements. Still more than that, he has already written upon the subject; and most of the views which he promulgated for the first time, we believe, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, remain to this day unrefuted. The importance of his opinion upon all

questions connected with the manufacture is, therefore, not to be questioned; and if, in the course of these observations, we take leave to differ from him as to some few points, we do so with great deference, and with a full sense of the danger of opposing the authority of so practical a man.

The first part of the volume, including some hundred and fifty pages, is occupied with the history of projectiles, and a chapter on gunpowder and artillery. With the historical notes we do not care to meddle; firstly, because they are of very secondary importance in comparison with the more practical matter that follows; and secondly, because it needs a much better scholar than Mr. Greener professes to be to treat that branch of the subject in anything like an adequate manner. The chapter on gunpowder and its manufacture is of much greater value, and may be read with profit by the sportsman. After explaining the chemical composition of that important social reformer, Mr. Greener proceeds to explain the advantages of granulation, and declares that the larger the size of the grain the more complete the combustion, and consequently the expellant force of the explosion. Large-grained gunpowder is also safer to use; for, as the combustion is more gradual, the force of the explosion is distributed along the barrel, and the chance of bursting lessened. "But this is not all," adds Mr. Greener: "the fine powder, igniting almost instantaneously, exerts its force in all directions at once, and the barrel may burst at the side before the charge has time to move; whereas the coarse powder, igniting, as it does, more slowly, first lifts the charge, and then, the volume of the gas behind it increasing as the powder becomes more thoroughly ignited, sweeps the charge out of the barrel with a velocity increasing towards the muzzle." As Mr. Greener explains it, this is plain and reasonable enough. We quite agree with Mr. Greener in his condemnation of gun-cotton, which is nothing but a chemical toy—if anything so dangerous can be so called. The rapidity of its ignition is alone sufficient to render it useless for projectile purposes. So much more rapid than gunpowder is it in its action, that a piece of it may be exploded upon a charge of powder without igniting the latter. Mr. Greener also condemns the practice of glazing gunpowder as injurious to certain ignition.

Upon the subject of artillery Mr. Greener has much to say. He maintains that this country is by no means in the first rank as to this all-important arm of warfare; and, having himself experienced the difficulties in the way of procuring the adoption of any improvement, he is particularly indignant against the Circumlocution Office. "We are even now," he significantly remarks, "waging war with our neighbours, not on the battle-field or the ocean wave, but in the foundry; engineers being our generals, and founders our admirals. The present able ruler of France is actively at work, while we are but looking on. He is casting cannon the like of which have never been seen, while we are spending thousands in experimenting on cast-iron and foundries; and by the time our officials have discovered the best cast-iron for heavy guns, the French batteries on sea and land will be bristling with Rifled Steel Cannon of tremendous range and endless endurance. We betide this country if at the commencement of a war we should find ourselves just where we are." From this opinion it is clear to what direction he looks for improvement in artillery. In rifled steel cannon and powder properly granulated are to be found the *ne plus ultra* of artillery: "we may," says he, "and no doubt shall, live to see projectiles thrown 5½ miles." There is perhaps a spice of dogmatism about the "no doubt shall," because, as Mr. Greener, in the next sentence, stoutly asserts that "no difficulty" attends the accomplishment of this, the question naturally suggests itself, why, as this is in his way of business, does not he bring it about? For the projectiles of these rifled cannon Mr. Greener recommends lead balls on the expansive or "Greenerian" principle—a term which he adopts on the ground that he introduced this principle long before Captain Minié and his ball was ever heard of.

The experience of the Crimean war went to show that the Russian guns were made of better materials than ours. Mr. Greener explains this by declaring that the Russian iron is better. The cause of this is, that our mode of extracting the metal from the ore is *too perfect*. The Russians have a very rude and primitive method of smelting, whereby they get less iron from the ore, but

what they do get is of the best quality; we, on the other hand, get both good and bad. The iron which the Romans formerly extracted in this country was of the best quality; but companies have been formed for working the refuse or slag which they left, and iron of inferior quality has been extracted from it. From this we see that in manufactures, at least, it is possible to do a thing too well.

We suppose it is on the principle that "two of a trade never agree" that Mr. Greener does not speak well of many of his brother inventors. "The inventor of the Lancaster gun," says he, "must have had a misconception of the true laws of motion;" Mr. Horsfall's monster gun is pronounced to be "not a successful achievement;" Mr. Mallet's is but a "Brobdingnagian toy;" but Mr. Whitworth is the unfortunate person whom Mr. Greener has singled out for special animadversion. That eminent machinist has received, it is stated, 25,000*l.* from Government as an encouragement to his experiments on rifled cannon. This fact seems especially to excite the ire of Mr. Greener. Having complained of the want of encouragement to inventors on the part of Government, he is very sarcastic about "the paid efforts of Mr. Whitworth," and intimates that, "with all his boasting," the value of that gentleman's labours are *nil*. Now we happen to know something of Mr. Whitworth, and can safely assert that "boasting" is about the last thing of which that excellent and thoughtful machinist would be guilty; but, whilst fully admitting the merits of Mr. Greener, it might perhaps be maintained that the constant introduction of "my discoveries," the "Greenerian principle," and what "I" can do, form sufficient grounds for some such charge against himself.

In artillery, as subsequently in fowling pieces, Mr. Greener utterly condemns the use of breech-loading contrivances. In the first place they are unnecessary, because a certain interval is always necessary to prevent the gun from becoming overheated. This reason seems alone sufficient.

The chapter "On the Manufacture of Iron for Gun Barrels" contains information which will be of the greatest interest to those who are curious in such matters. Although England still continues to produce some of the best iron in the world for this purpose, it also produces some of the worst. "Competition and cheapness combined are driving our gun trade into a labyrinth, out of which it will be long ere it finds the clue of exit. Our manufacture of inferior gunnery has certainly reached a depth of inferiority which never any other manufacture in the world reached, and I hope never will." Again, we are told that "Belgium, France, Holland, and Germany, are improving, and we are standing still." To no branch of the hardware trade will the now ignominious epithet "Brummagem" apply more justly than to the manufacture of inferior gun-barrels. It should be remarked, however, that the wholesale condemnation of "Birmingham guns" proceeds from ignorance of the fact that all English gun barrels are now forged in that town; no such thing as a London-forged barrel being known. Some of the best made guns that are produced are completed in Birmingham; as no one who has had the good fortune to shoulder a first-rate Westley Richards will deny. But these are very different articles from the low class of Birmingham guns, which are made, like the razors, to sell—the wretched weapons that are made of the qualities of iron known as "threepenny skelp," "twopenny skelp," and "sham damm skelp." The very worst kind of gun made, however, is that which is known to the trade by the name of "Park Paling," that being the only fit use for the iron of which they are made. These guns are made for the African slave trade, to be exchanged for human flesh; and, as the object of those who deal in them is entirely the attainment of the minimum of cheapness, the safety of those who are to use them is entirely disregarded. The cost of making such a gun amounts to the incredibly small sum of five shillings and threepence halfpenny! which is thus apportioned:

	s.	d.
Common musket barrel, or birding barrel	2	0
Lock	0	4
Stock	0	4
Stocking	0	5
Brass furniture	0	3½
Screwing together and finishing	0	9
Polishing and hardening hammer, &c.	0	4
Steel rod	0	3
Browning and painting barrel and stock	0	4
Small items	0	3

Total 5 3½

"You can have," says Mr. Greener, "a ship-load of these for 5s. 9d. each."

Whether these guns explode with the first discharge or not is a matter of perfect indifference to the Birmingham makers, whose conduct fully warrants the honest indignation of Mr. Greener.

Mungo Park detailed some of the lamentable atrocities committed by these guns bursting. The many thousands of mutilated wretches who have lived to curse the cupidity of their fellow-men form not a bright side in the picture of human nature; but were you to bawl into the ears of those employed in the construction all these and a thousand more such decrepit efforts of their handiwork, you would not abate one in the number of these man-traps.

Who, after this, will refuse to agree with Mr. Greener that it would be a good law to make every man fire off the guns he manufactures?

And yet in Birmingham, where they make the worst guns possible, they also make the best. According to Mr. Greener, the very best barrels possible are those made of laminated steel:

Laminated steel is now a great fact. It is a name stereotyped in Belgium, Germany, France, and America, as well as in the place of its birth—England; and orders come from all quarters of the globe for the celebrated laminated steel. Every writer of eminence is loud in its praise, and justly so too; for about its merits there is no mistake. No combination of metals ever yet before tried since the birth of gunnery can equal it, either in density, ductility, or tenacity. A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. "Reputed" laminated steel barrels have been burst, but no real one ever. Nor is it probable, save from malconstruction. Through inattention in the welding the best of metal may be burnt; but the better the iron, the greater the difficulty. Steel is more liable to melt than burn; so that, with care and skill on the part of the workman, it will very seldom indeed occur. But that chance is provided for, as far as human judgment can do, in entrusting such barrels only to first-rate and steady workmen. Such men are no doubt, to a certain extent, scarce; but they may yet be found: the Birmingham welder of proved skill and ability is inferior to none in the world. Laminated steel barrels are more scarce than welders.

But these guns are not to be had for prices which some may call cheap, but which, when bought at the expense of a shattered hand or a damaged eye, sometimes proves ruinously dear:

The best gun, or as good a one as ever was constructed, or ever will be, should yield the maker a profit at 35*l*. Cheaper it cannot be made, if it be *honestly the best*. I have studied and estimated the cost both of town and country made guns, and am aware that the London maker would be barely remunerated at this rate, owing to the extra expenses he is liable to. But I also know, without doubt, that as good guns can be, and have been, made in Birmingham as ever were produced in London: the facilities Birmingham possesses will always tell in that competition. Westley Richards is an example; for not much better guns can be manufactured than he produces daily, as most London gun-makers full well know.

It is pleasant to notice, in his natural anxiety to uphold the dignity of his respectable fellow-townsmen, Mr. Greener does not refuse to pay a tribute to the memory of a London maker, who must ever be regarded as the father of the trade:

Joseph Manton is entitled to the gratitude, not only of the present generation of gunmakers, but of all succeeding ones; for this reason, he not only gave a character to English guns, but so linked his name with improvements, that it will never be forgotten. His was the mind to know and appreciate the value of good workmanship; he elevated the English artisan with himself, and raised the gunmaker to the acme of mechanical skill: for, without invidious comparison of the ability required in other professions, we may say that a first-rate workman as a gunmaker (*I mean only a gunmaker*) is one of the very best mechanics England can boast of, or in truth any part of the world. Gunmaking is the profession of a man of mind: any man or any workman cannot make a gun, working by square and rule entirely, as other mechanics do: no, the true gunmaker is an artist, and Joe Manton made him so.

The details which Mr. Greener gives as to the various processes in the manufacture of a gun are of the greatest interest, and are so clearly explained that those who run may read. Not less frank and explicit is he as to the tricks of the trade, to some of which he has himself been occasionally made a victim. The *pickling* of barrels to produce a spurious pattern in the metal is a well-known dodge, and enables the welder to put an inferior iron into the barrels and deceive any but the most practised eye.

I may be asked, why so much inferior iron is used, when the difference in the price between the good and the bad is only a penny per pound? The reason is

this:—If a barrel-filer receive an order for a pair of barrels, he (having probably deceived his customer before, or, at any rate, knowing that he can deceive him without running any risk of detection) sends to the welder sufficient charcoal iron to forge these barrels. Should the quantity amount to ten pounds, he, of course, saves tenpence. The welder receives two shillings less for welding this description of iron than for welding stub-twist; so that here is already a saving of 2*s*. 10*d*. At the boring-mill and the grinding-mill the charge is also proportionate: the wages of the journeymen are less; so that by imposing on his customer one pair of barrels manufactured of this sort of iron instead of the real stub-twist, he pockets a clear gain of above 9*s*; and should he manufacture one hundred pair of such barrels in the year, it would make at the end no small item in the year's account of profit. Thus it is with all description of barrels. The charge for making, by each workman, in the various stages of the manufacture, is according to the quality of each pair of barrels. The saving, then to the man who makes one hundred pairs of barrels in the year, though it be but a farthing in the pound of iron, amounts to a considerable sum. This fraudulent gain of more than 5*s*. on a pair of pretended stub barrels is what is called in Birmingham "doing the natives," and is a reward for ingenious knavery.

By means of a beautifully-executed series of plates, Mr. Greener enables his readers to discriminate between the different qualities of metal by the surface patterns which they ought properly to produce; yet so skilful are the Birmingham blacksmiths, that they will even contrive to plate inferior stuff with metal of the best quality. Mr. Greener himself was once nearly taken in by this 'cute practice.

I had been repeatedly told of this practice, but was incredulous. However, I gave an order for four very heavy rifle barrels to be made of Damascus iron. They were made; but on pickling these barrels for the purpose of showing the figure of the Damascus, I discovered that the iron seemed to be much more easily eaten away at the muzzle than on the surface. This led me to examine them, when I found that the inside was entirely composed of iron, over which the covering of Damascus had been twisted. But for the pickling, this fraud never would have been detected; yet for these barrels I was charged at the rate of two barrels for each. Since this occurred, I have subjected many heavy barrels to examination, and have found the fraud to be very common. The practice is not only dishonest, but spoils the gun, by destroying the shooting power, in consequence of the metals, being of different temperatures, not acting together at the moment of expansion.

When the barrels are made the next process is proving them, an operation which is conducted pursuant to the provisions of the "Gun Barrel Proof Act:"

As soon as a number of gun barrels are loaded according to the foregoing scale, they are taken to a house or detached building, standing apart from other offices. The house is lined throughout with thick sheet iron, and the windows, which resemble Venetian blinds, are constructed of the same metal. Iron frames are laid the whole length of the room; on these the barrels of various qualities, when about to be fired, are placed. In the front of these frames lies a large mass of sand, to receive the balls. Behind the frame, on which the twist barrels are fixed, lies another bed of sand; in which, on the recoil, the barrels are buried. Behind the frame on which the common barrels or muskets are tried a strong iron bar is placed, having a number of holes large enough to receive the tang of the breech, but not the barrel. The barrels being thus fixed, it is impossible for them to fly back. A groove runs along the whole length of each frame, in which the train of powder is strewed to ignite the charges, upon which the barrels are laid, with the touch-holes downwards. When everything is ready for the proof, the windows are let close down, the door is shut and secured, and an iron rod heated red hot is introduced through a hole in the wall. On igniting the train, a tremendous explosion takes place. The windows are then drawn up, the door opened, and the smoke dissipated. The twist barrels are found buried in the sand, the common ones are thrown forwards; some are found perfect, others burst to pieces. It is rarely that best barrels are found burst; more frequently they are bulged, or swelled out, in places which are faulty or of a softer temper. Those that are found perfect are then marked with the provisional punch of different sizes (but having the same impression), according to the quality of the barrel. In London and Birmingham they have now an additional punch, containing the number of the bore by which the barrel has been tried. This mark easily enables the observer to discover whether the barrel has had any considerable quantity bored out after proving. Those that are bulged are sent to the maker, who beats down the swellings, and sends back the barrels to be proved again. They generally stand the second proof, though we have known a barrel undergo four proofs before it was marked. The common barrels are required to stand twenty-four hours before they are examined; when, if not burst, any holes or

other material imperfections are made quite apparent by the action of the saltpetre. Such barrels are, of course, sent back unmarked. Those that are found satisfactory are duly stamped and taken home.

In the chapter on "The Science of Gunnery" Mr. Greener deals with a variety of topics, most of which are of the greatest importance and interest, but the discussion of which would be more suited to the columns of a mechanical journal. The elasticity of iron, the penetrating powers and velocity of bullets of different form, the form of nipples—these are a few of the topics which are very exhaustively treated by Mr. Greener. In speaking of the recoil of a gun, Mr. Greener declares that "the question as to what the actual amount of recoil really is has never been satisfactorily settled." Attempts have been made to ascertain this; but, according to Mr. Greener, they have failed. We are inclined, however, to think that the difficulty is more imaginary than real. Mr. Greener thinks that the different ways sportsmen have of holding their guns gives rise to much of this difficulty; we do not see, however, how that can affect the matter in the least. The object, as we understand it, is not to ascertain how hard a blow the shooter receives upon his shoulder, but what is the actual amount of recoil. It is obvious that a man who holds a gun loosely to the shoulder will feel the recoil more than one who presses it tightly, because the latter prepares himself better to receive the blow; but the actual weight of the blow must be the same in both cases. Nothing that the shooter can do can affect a motion which is caused entirely within the barrel of the gun. Now if a barrel be securely fixed upon a platform, or upon a cradle furnished with friction-wheels, weights, and pulleys, so that the recoil would raise a given weight to a certain height, it certainly does appear to us that there is no reason why the displacement of the weights might not be made the means of ascertaining the positive value of the recoil. It may be that there is some good reason why it should not; but we must confess that it does not occur to us.

Mr. Greener's eighth chapter is devoted to what we certainly hold to be a somewhat too sweeping condemnation of the breech-loading shot gun. That the best breech-loader yet devised is far from being a perfect weapon we readily admit; but does the muzzle-loader approach perfection any nearer? We think not. Against the lateral escape (which in good weapons is inappreciable) and the sticking of cartridges and the inferior powers of wear and tear, put the inconvenient and laborious mode of loading at the muzzle, the cumbrous ramrod, the tedious and even dangerous process of unloading when the charge has to be drawn, finally the shattered hands and fatal accidents from exploding powder-flasks, ignited by a piece of live wadding in the barrel, and the pernicious practice of loading an empty barrel whilst the other remains charged—an operation which may be performed with perfect safety with a breech-loader. It is not sufficient, therefore, to point out in this new weapon faults which are not to be denied: the proper way to look at the matter is, Suppose the position reversed and breech-loaders to be the old fashion, have the muzzle-loaders sufficient merit to recommend them to drive the breech-loaders out of the field? If not, the question is open for discussion, and the breech-loader is not to be dismissed as a "specious pretence," nor those who prefer it as persons who have "become the dupe of certain men who have set themselves up for respectable gunmakers." In a subsequent passage Mr. Greener goes so far as to assert that "there is no possibility of a breech-loader ever shooting equal to a well-constructed muzzle-loader." This is a strong assertion, and cannot we think be borne out. In April last there was a trial at Ashburnham Park, Chelsea, under the superintendence of the Editors of the *Field* newspaper, the object of which was to ascertain by experiment what are the respective merits of these two species of guns. Mr. Greener refers to this trial, and indeed was present, and competed with "a well-constructed muzzle-loader" of his own manufacture; and although it is undoubtedly true that the muzzle-loaders beat the breech-loaders on the general average, it is no less undeniable that some of the former had to succumb to the latter; as may be ascertained by reference to the tabulated return of the trial published in the *Field* at the time. From this it appears that in Class I. two ordinary French breech-loaders made better targets than three muzzle-loaders made by respectable English makers; and that in Class III. a

breech-loader by Mr. Reilly beat a muzzle-loader made by Mr. Greener himself. We think, therefore, that after this Mr. Greener is bound to admit that the question as to the relative merits of the breech-loader and the muzzle-loader is not altogether beyond the pale of discussion.

We regret that the length to which our observations have extended precludes us from doing more than glance at the very interesting chapter on rifles. It is in perfecting this weapon by the invention of his expansive bullet that Mr. Greener has rendered the greatest service to gunnery. He first brought this under the notice of the Government in 1836; but after a trial at Tynemouth, under the command of Major Walcott, at which (according to the Major's own report) the bullet did everything required of it, the Board of Ordnance, with characteristic logic, pronounced it to be "totally unfit for his Majesty's service." It was this same bullet, or rather one constructed upon precisely the same principle, that the Government adopted from Captain Minié in 1849. The defenders of the Circumlocution Office may assure themselves that there can be no doubt about these facts; for, Mr. Scholefield having made a stir about them in the House of Commons, the report was made public, in which officers of high standing had pronounced the expanding bullet to be "useless and chimerical." The Emperor Napoleon has himself admitted the priority of Mr. Greener's invention; and, finally, the British Government awarded 1000*l.* to Mr. Greener for his invention, as may be seen in the Army estimates for 1857.

In a short chapter on revolvers, Mr. Greener, after reviewing the respective merits and demerits of the pistols by Colt, Dean and Adams, Webber, and Tranter, declares that, for his own personal use in any scene of combat, his reliance would be on a pair of double-barrelled pistols, or, what is of more use still, on double carbines. In a short chapter which follows he introduces us to a weapon which is entirely new to us, the harpoon gun, an instrument for firing a harpoon with a coil attached into the body of a whale. Such a weapon must, of course, greatly increase the powers of the whale-fisher, and we are not astonished to hear that every ship that goes to the fishery has now a full complement of six harpoon guns. These implements are described as small swivel guns, of 1½ inch bore, and will carry a harpoon with a line, weighing in all forty pounds, a distance of some eighty-four yards.

We must now take leave of Mr. Greener and his work; and in doing so we but repeat, what the whole tenor of our observations is meant to convey, when we say that it is a capital performance, with some spots and blemishes of prejudice it may be, but one which sets an excellent example to those who are cunning in wood and in iron and in steel, but who are much too apt to make mysteries out of arts intended for the good of all.

AN OLD ENGLISH JUDGE.

Liber Familiaris of Sir James Whitelocke, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. Now first published from the Original Manuscript. Edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.P.S.A. Printed for the Camden Society. 1858.

FATHER to the well-known Bulstrode Whitelocke of the "Memorials" and of "The Embassy to Queen Christina," Sir James, like his more celebrated son, was a lawyer, a liberal, and a diarist, or rather, perhaps, an annalist. These "Memorials" of Sir James, unlike Bulstrode's multitudinous and multifarious jottings, are not designedly of state affairs. "I intend," quoth the grave lawyer, beginning to write in the year 1609, "to set down memorials for my posterity of things most properly concerning myself and my family." Further on, when he comes to speak of his share in opposing the first James's illegal imposition of customs' duties, he says: "I do not intend to report anything done in the Parliament-house in this book, which I employ to meane matters." Yet it was impossible for him to discharge his modest task without throwing light on the politics of his time. Important light, too, for the judges and lawyers were then much more than now persons politically significant. In those dreary days of kingly tyranny, when a refractory Parliament was dissolved, and no new one convoked it might be for many years, the assertion of the liberty of the subject lay with the Bar and the Bench. "The battle of the constitution" was "fought" not in the "Registration Courts,"

but in the Courts of Law. Whether there should be reaction or progress depended in a great degree on the honesty of the Bench and the courage of the Bar. So Sir James's unambitious record contains some striking political episodes, as well as the many curious glimpses that were to have been expected of legal and judicial life, and of life in general in the pre-revolutionary period. Mr. Bruce has edited the MS. (in the possession of a lineal descendant of its writer) with his usual ability and judgment, prefixing an instructive introduction, supplying notes, few but sufficient in quantity as well as excellent in quality, and adding a correct and copious index.

Sir James's father, William Whitelocke, was a cadet of a respectable Berkshire family. He was a "merchant-adventurer," travelling on his own account as far as "Muscovy" itself, and died in the course of one of his journeys, at Bordeaux. "He was buried," says his son, "with great difficulty; for, by reason that he refused extreme unction and such Popish ceremonies in his sickness, he was excommunicated as an heretic and so deprived of Christian burial." What follows is curious and notable. "But the English merchants that were then at Bordeaux, to the number of 100 or more, armed with shot, did carry the corpse into the vineyards, and there did honourably inter it." The merchant's widow, Sir James's mother, married again, but most unhappily. William Whitelocke's successor "proved a notable unthrift, and a very unkind and insolent husband." In spite of her new husband's ill-treatment and wastefulness, the excellent mother managed by economy and skill to "bring up all her children in as good sort as any gentleman in England would do—as in singing, dancing, playing on the lute and other instruments, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French tongues," such being then "the usual branches of a good education." Sir James had three brothers, of each of whom there is a brief but interesting sketch. The eldest was a gentleman of much accomplishment and social talent, but too fond of company to succeed at the bar. After a wandering life abroad, he became "a man about town," was patronised by Lords Northumberland, Rutland, and Sussex. He "passed his time in mirth and good company until he died," of a surfeit, and when on a visit to the Earl of Sussex. "He was honourably buried by the Earl of Sussex in the chapel of his ancestors, and was attended to the burial by the Earl himself"—more than your Theodore Hook could expect nowadays from one of his noble patrons! Another brother turned merchant, and eventually settled down at Elbing, having married a lady of those parts. Another again deserted merchandise for the wars, and sailed with Sir Francis Drake, "serving him in his chamber," and "so continued until Sir Francis died at sea, at which time he was nearest about him, and put on his armour upon him a little before his death, which he would have done that he might die like a soldier." An interesting and hitherto unknown fact in the closing biography of this English hero. The nautical Whitelocke was "a very tall young man, strong of body, flaxen hair, fair of complexion, exceeding wasteful in expense, and careless of all worldly matters that tended to thrift"—a true tar. "He was almost the age of twenty-seven years old when he died." *Requiescat.*

James himself (born in 1570) was the steadiest and most successful of the family. He was brought up at Merchant Taylors', under Master Mulcaster. Our readers have seen that in the items of education provided by his mother, Sir James gives the precedence to music and song. Evidently they were then, much more than now, prime elements in the education of all young gentlemen. Thus, at Merchant Taylors', besides instruction in "the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues," grave Master Mulcaster's care "was also to increase my skill in music, in which I was brought up by daily exercise in it, as in singing and playing upon instruments." Nor was the histrionic art neglected. "Yearly he presented some plays to the Court, in which his scholars were only actors, and I one among them, and by that means taught them good behaviour and audacity"—a proper, not an improper, forwardness being of course meant. But there was abundance of the grave combined with the gay; the lively did not absorb the severe. Of an afternoon, the young *alumnus* of Merchant Taylors' would repair, with most serious intent, to a celebrated locality then in its better days. The "Dr. Andrews" of the following extract is the famed Lancelot,

he of "Devotions" celebrity, and one of the Old Testament translators, of whom, as some readers may remember, old Fuller said in his quaint way: "The world wanted learning to know how learned this man was: so skilled in all (especially Oriental) languages, that some conceive he might, if then living, almost have served as an interpreter-general at the confusion of tongues." Andrews, like Whitelocke, was educated at Merchant Taylors' under Mulcaster:

I heard a reader of the Hebrew tongue at London that was reputed the famousst in that language about the town. His name was Hopkinson, he dwelt in Grub-street, an obscure and simple man for worldly affairs, but expert in all the left-hand tongues, as Hebrew, Chaldean, Syrian, Arabian, and writ them very fair; he had at that time great learned men that consulted him in these languages, and especially Dr. Andrews that is now Bishop of Chichester.

Here is a picture, from that Grub-street epoch, of "too exclusive a devotion to study" and its penal consequences:

He read unto me all Job and twenty Psalms, and a part of Genesis, and after I had taken my lecture from him, which was after five of the clock that I went from school, I would duly after supper make a praxis of that I had heard, and set it down in writing; by reason whereof the winter before my going to Oxon, I sate up duly every night until twelve of the clock or very near, and this brought me into a dangerous disease in my legs, so that I had ten or twelve issues running on them continually, which made me very faint, insomuch that I should fall in qualms very often; but before my going to Oxon, I was let blood and cured, and there with violent exercise kept my full body and growing humours in low state.

This "violent exercise" we are told elsewhere was "hunting of the hare on foot." Whitelocke was elected probationer of St. John's College, Oxford, and there went thither with him a youth, who had also distinguished himself by his parts, of humble extraction, yet of a house of immortal fame. "There was chosen with me at that time, out of the school, George Wright, son of Thomas Wright of London, vintner, that dwelt at the Boar's head in Eastcheap." And "that summer after was the terrible show of the sea armada from Spain, which was a little distemper to the quiet course of studies, the countries being all up in arms." And Master William Shakspeare, a young man of twenty-four, six years Whitelocke's senior, is working his way up in the proprietary of the Blackfriars Theatre, perhaps looking in now and then at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap. "Aye, mine host, and so George getteth on with his schooling, and is like to be a scholar of Oxon!" Interesting times!

Called to the bar in 1600, Whitelocke married two years afterwards Elizabeth Bulstrode, a Buckinghamshire lady, of good family and otherwise desirable. "I had of my mother-in-law for portion 500*l.* in ready money, my wife very well apparelled and furnished with jewels as with the border she now hath, and other good ones beside, and I had my board gratis one year and a half," which seems an odd item in a dowry. The wife's connections appear to have been professionally and officially useful. Whitelocke carried into the profitable practice of the law the diligence which he had shown in the un lucrative study of Hebrew; and from this point onward his autobiography, as it may be termed, is a narrative of slow but sure and steady success. His occasional pauses were creditable to him, caused as they were by his unwillingness to sanction James's attempts at an illegal expansion of the prerogative. Once, for his parliamentary opposition to James's assertion of a royal right to levy duties on imports, he was committed to the Fleet for a month; but, on the whole, he managed to do his duty to the country without any great personal sacrifice. He was not a man to break his heart because the King's Majesty happened to look askance at him; and yet in those days a tough Master of the Rolls could, it seems, die, or be reported to die, the death of a Racine. Thus Whitelocke jots:

In September 1614, Sir Edward Philipps, Master of the Rolls, died of an ague; he fell sick at Wanstead, in Essex, and came from thence to the Rolls, and there died. He was my very good friend. It is thought that grief he took in the King's displeasure toward him, for his son's roughness in the Parliament, hastened his death. But I cannot think a man can be such a mope.

Though, in the success with which the King thwarted his endeavours to become Recorder of London, Sir James learned to his cost that the royal displeasure could inflict substantial as well as sentimental penalties.

Sir James's own turn of mind is amply shown by his enthusiastic encomiums on Sir Edward Coke, whom he respected and esteemed as warmly as he disliked the "great" Lord Chancellor Egerton. How low must have been the general tone of the Bench in those days is painfully apparent from the very points on which Whitelocke panegyrises Coke. Language like the following could not have been used unless corruption had been something very like the rule, and probity the exception:

Never man was so just, so upright, free from corruption, solicitations of great men or friends, as he was. Never put counsellors that practised before him to annual pensions of money or plate to have his favour. In all causes before him, the counsellor might assure his client from the danger of bribery, the secret mischiefs growing by wife, children, servants, chamber-motions, courtiers great or small;—and the most religious and orderly man in his house that lived in our state.

On the death of Lord Ellesmere, this admirer of Coke exclaims: "It had been good for this commonwealth if he had been out of the world twenty years before." The reason added for the wish is a curious one. "For he was the greatest enemy to the common law that ever did bear office of state in this kingdom; he was thereupon termed Viscount Breaklaw for Viscount Brackley"—the title still borne by the eldest sons of the Earls of Ellesmere.

Here is a curious resuscitation of a Sunday scene at Windsor nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. Whitelocke is still merely a councillor-at-law ("barrister" not being yet heard of), but he is on pretty good terms even with so great a man as my Lord Chief Justice Coke. Last week "I sent a salmon to my Lord Chief Justice to Stoke that cost me 22s.; he invited me with many other gentlemen in the country to the eating of it, and sent me half a buck afterward." Next Sunday (it is the autumn of 1615) they meet at St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and we catch a clear glimpse of old Coke-upon-Lyttelton. "Mr. Secretary" is the well-known Winwood, an old Oxford acquaintance of Whitelocke's.

Upon Sunday, 3 September, I was at the sermon at Windsor, where preached Dr. Field, one of the canons and Dean of Gloucester. There was Mr. Secretary and my Lord Chief Justice. They sat in the stalls over me. So soon as the sermon was done, Mr. Secretary beckoned me to come to him, so did my Lord Chief Justice. I presently went to Mr. Secretary, who invited me to dine with him. I told him I could not. He answered me again, "Ave, that is because my Lord Chief Justice hath called you, and you dared not deny him." "Sir," said I, "you must be both denied now, for I have divers of my friends at home with me." My Lord, so soon as I came to him, "Come, Mr. Whitelocke," saith he, "I will make bold with you, one of my own coat; I pray thee let me have thy company out of the church, for I am a stranger here." So I led him out of the church, by the arm, and then went with him to his coach, into the upper court. And as I went with him I asked him why he stayed not at the Court to dinner. He told me that whilst he stood by the King at dinner, he would be ever asking of him questions of that nature, that he had as lief be out of the room, and that made him be as far off as he might ever be at such times. I guess it was concerning matters of his prerogative, which the King would take ill if he were not answered in them as he would have it.

Fancy Lord Campbell keeping out of her Majesty's way for a similar reason!

There is a story told to Whitlocke by Sir Henry Yelverton, then Attorney-General ("in an hour's discourse very near," most "private and confidential,") which shows King James in one of his mixed attitudes, half admirable, half contemptible. When the great seal was given to Bacon, Yelverton was Solicitor-General, and he naturally expected to become "Mr. Attorney" on the promotion of the "greatest, wisest," &c. James was attached to Yelverton, and declared that he should be Attorney-General. The favourite, Buckingham, had some one else in his eye, from whom he expected a considerable bribe. But James for once was firm, and Yelverton was appointed. Now comes the climax. Whitlocke is reporting what Yelverton had told him in their private commune, "shutting his clients and other resort from him."

Mr. Attorney did protest unto me upon his credit that he neither gave to the Earl [of Buckingham], nor to any other subject in the kingdom, one farthing to come to the place, nor contracted for anything, nor promised anything, nor had any speech about it. But, when the business was done, and no expectation of anything, he went privately to the King, and told him he did acknowledge how like a good master and worthy prince he had dealt with him; and, although

there was never mention, speech, or expectation of anything to be had for his having of this place, but he came to it freely: yet, out of his duty, he would give him 4000*l.* ready money. *The King took him in his arms*, thanked him, and commended him much for it, and told him he had need of it, for it must serve even to buy him dishes, and bade him pay it to his servant Murray, which he did, and showed me the acquittances for it, under the hand of Mr. Murray, who, as I hear, is keeper of the privy purse.

"Comment is superfluous."

One more extract and we have done with this curious volume. To the Parliament of 1614, so speedily and harshly dissolved, Whitlocke was returned at his own instance for Woodstock, of which he was recorder, and against the "undue influence" brought to bear by the Earl of Montgomery. But in addition,

I was returned burgess also for the borough of Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, in the county of Dorset, and that was by the nomination of the honourable lady the Lady Elizabeth Coke, wife to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and daughter to the Earl of Exeter, my very honourable lady. She returned me and Mr. John Dacomb, master of the requests, *without my privacy*, for I was absent in the circuit when she sent my name, and when I came to her to take notice of it and to thank her, she told me she did it lest an honest man should be left out. I gave her thanks for it, and yielded up the place to her again, and in it was chosen Sir Thomas Tracy.

The system of nomination boroughs is evidently not a thing of yesterday.

A word in conclusion, (on a somewhat perhaps trivial matter,) to the editor, Mr. Bruce. Why retain the archaic or incorrect spelling of the original, which we in our extracts have taken the liberty to modernise or correct? As well preserve the original spelling, MS. or printed, of Shakspeare, Milton, and King James's translators of the Bible, Whitlocke's contemporaries. For all antiquarian or possible purposes, a single short specimen of the original spelling would be sufficient, if in the plenitude of books and MSS. of the period even that were not too much.

A CAXTON REPRINT.

The Governayle of Helthe: with the Medecyne of ye Stomacke. Reprinted from Caxton's edition (circa mcccc.xc.) With introductory Remarks and Notes by WILLIAM BLADES. Imprinted by Blades, East, and Blades, Abchurch-lane, London.

DR. DIDBIN should have been alive to do due honour to this Caxton reprint; for, if not the most accurate, he was at least the most enthusiastic of our English bibliographers. How he would have expatiated—first upon the merits of the old printer, and next upon those of Mr. Blades, himself a *Typo*, whose honest admiration of his great predecessor, the father of the renowned art and mystery in this country, has led to the production of the present volume! Neither would it have detracted in the least from the editor's merits, in the Doctor's estimation, to know that only a few copies (fifty-five) were printed for private distribution, especially if he were himself one of the favoured recipients. Apart, however, from any consideration of this kind, and although we might have ourselves wished that a larger number of copies had been issued, not caring to be reckoned among the order *Bibliomaniacs* in the genus *Homo*, we feel bound to say that this Caxton tract is highly interesting, and that Mr. Blades, in reissuing it, has left nothing to be desired in the way of editorship.

The Governayle of Helthe is one of the rarest of Caxton's publications, only one copy of it being known, and that in a private library, namely, the collection at Ham House, the property of Lord Dysart. It came under the notice of Mr. Blades during some rather extensive researches that he has recently been making among the *incunabula* of English typography; and, finding that it had not been hitherto sufficiently known among bibliographers, he resolved upon executing a reprint of it, by the kind permission of the owner, for presentation to his bibliographic friends. In effecting this he has used types expressly cast in pewter, "which, from its softness, yields an impression resembling more the productions of the early printers than could be obtained from a harder material." He has also taken great care to make the reprint an exact reproduction of the original. The orthography has been strictly adhered to, and the work appears page for page, line for line, and word for word, exactly as it issued from Caxton's press, even to the peculiarities and variations of contracted and double letters. To such an extent has this fidelity to the original been carried, that

even its accidental errors of typography have all been copied. All this is, of course, executed in black letter. But it is followed by a reprint in Roman type, also line for line, which we must regard as in some degree a work of supererogation, since the choice few for whom the work is reprinted must be equally at home in the black letter as in the Roman. Indeed, is it not casting a slur upon their bibliographic scholarship to suppose otherwise? Some excuse for it, however, there may be, that in this portion of the work there appear as foot-notes the various readings found in MS. copies of the work, with a few other notes, which might have appeared unsightly in the black letter reprint. Prefixed to the whole are some illustrative remarks, of which the editor modestly observes that he regrets they are "not more worthy of the subject and the reader's attention." We have no such fault to find with them, giving as they do an intelligible account of the authorship of the work, or rather of the two distinct works embraced in Caxton's publication; the *Medecyne of ye Stomacke* being by a different author from that of the *Governayle of Helthe*. Both were originally written in Latin, probably in the latter half of the fourteenth century. Into the question of authorship we have not space to enter, and it would be hopeless now to try and solve the question when or by whom they were translated.

Mr. Blades next proceeds to mention the different MSS. of both, whether in English or Latin, at present known to be extant. He also gives an accurate collation of Caxton's edition, and of Wynken de Worde's reprint of the same, which is so exactly copied from Caxton's, that even the very blunders of the original have been repeated. Only one copy of this Wynken de Worde is said to be in existence—that, namely, in Bishop More's collection in the public library at Cambridge, bound up in a thick volume with several other productions of the same printer.

Following this is a chapter in which Mr. Blades gives a brief account of "the theory on which the medical precepts of the 'Governayle' are founded." According to this the constitution of every man, or, as it was termed, his "complexion," depended altogether upon the four elements of fire, air, earth and water, accordingly as each of these predominated in the individual. To each of the elements were attributed particular properties, as thus: fire was hot and dry; air was hot and moist; earth was cold and dry; water was cold and moist. And every man had his prevailing *humour*, as choler, blood, melancholy, phlegm, corresponding with the properties of the above-named elements respectively. The "complexion," accordingly, was either choleric, sanguine, melancholic, or phlegmatic. Further: "The humours of the body were calculated and determined by various signs and conditions. The colour of the skin and hair, the age, disposition, and habits, were all significant tokens; and the whole attention of the medical practitioner was given to ascertain, first, the proportion of the *humours* normal to the individual; and then, by a judicious ordering of diet, by decoctions from herbs, and other remedies, to restore or maintain such proportions." Such were the principles of pathology, if so it may be called, prevalent in the middle ages, and derived to western Europe from the writings of the Greek and Arabian physicians, upon which the precepts in the *Governayle of Helthe* are founded.

Although a copy of this rare work will doubtless be deposited in the British Museum, where the curious will have an opportunity of seeing it, we should not be doing our duty by the reader, having it now before us, not to give him a taste of its contents. Let us see, therefore, what the author has to say upon one or two points, still and always regarded as essential to health; and, first, of the utility of bodily exercise:

Truly auctors sayen that exercyse is one of the highest and noblest thyng that maye be done of to many body, and full nedefull it is in governayll of helth, and lengthyn of lyfe, forwhy exercyse fulfylleth the medecynes of bloodes and bathynges and suche other thynges, and therein is no drede nor bytternes ne exspences, but therein is pure recreacyon of body and of soule, soo it be done in clyene places. And then sholde men shew hem selfe to the clyene eyer, and delyte in seeng ferre and nere, water and lande, beueven and erthe, grene and falow; and in all thysse he sholde prayse and worship of our Lord God.

This is well and concisely expressed. Of the different kinds of exercise, or, as his phrase is, "*Spyces of exercyse*," he thus writes:

Spyces of exercyse ben ther wel many, as ther be

dynerse statys of persones; some be strong and some be feble, some ryche and some pore, some prelates and at the large, and some subyettes and enclosed. And somtyme weder is fayre and clere, and somtyme not so but derke and reyne: and therfor it nedeth to have spyes of exercyse. Forwhi the beste spye and the fyrste ys to walke tofore mete in hihe places and clene. Another spye is to ryde and yt is for ryche men, but grette prelates moste have other maners of exercyse.

These "grette prelates" are recommended to have a cord hung up in their chamber, by the help of which they are to run and skip to and fro, to their great profit and delectation. They may also exercise themselves by bearing about a stone of thirty pounds weight or so, either in their hands or swung round their neck: "Or thus holde a staffe in thy hand, and lete another take hit from the yf he maye wyth euyn draughte; or thus close a peny in thyn hand and lete another take it yf he may; or thus, holde thy breth as longe as thou maist, and thenne puffe it oute as harde as thou maist do." Such are the exercises recommended to "grette prelates; but for "yonge men that ben lusty," they are recommended "to renne, to wrastle, to lepe, to caste the stone; and so of other playes."

On the score of eating and drinking our author is of course great, and propounds the usual stock maxims with much solemnity. Thus he tells us that "a generalle rule of all fysik and leches is that thynne houre of etyng be when thou art kyndly hungry, and tofore thyn hunger ete not," &c. Then as to the quantity, "understonde that thy mete ne thy drynke sholde be no more but as thi kyndely helthe might overcome it, elles thy body shall waste and thy virtues wexe feble." This precept he backs up in various ways, not forgetting the old wise saw of eating to live and not living to eat, which he thus puts: "More-over understonde that men that have goode vnderstondyngs etyn for they wolde lyue, but they that goon by fleshylnes wolden lyue for to ete, and contrary to nature." As to the quantity of meats and the number of dishes, he wisely observes:

If he be a rych mā sette tofore hym many metes, of which that one is better tha than that other; for a fyeison seyth it shall better saue hym and better noryshe hym, and skyll whi; for mete that is taken with delyte the stomak hugely coueteth, hastily kacheth, log holdeth, and wel defyeth (digesteth), and that mete that is beste defyed is moste noryshing for mānys body. Truly other mete that is not defyed is taken wyth fulsomnes, and defyeth not well, for whi yf a man desyre more moton than a capon, the moton shall rather be eten, and so of all other metes.

In this, however, as in everything, much depends upon a man's complexion: "And wyte thou well," he says, "that to a coleryk mānys stomak when ye vertue is stronge and gret hete, grette metes ben good, as beoff, porke, gret venyson, and grette bestly fyshes, roughe coloured wyne." On the other hand, if the heat of the stomach be feeble: "To suche gyue subtyl metes, as chekyns and smale fyshes of stony rennyng water, rere egges, bred welle baken and well soured, small wyne, and of clene and oryet colour not depe, and suche other."

With these few excerpts we must conclude our notice of this quaint old volume; not, however, without expressing our satisfaction that the editor has a treatise in the press "On the Typographical Works of William Caxton," which, judging from the table of contents, promises to be the most complete thing of the kind yet published. It is to embrace a biography of the printer; an essay on his types and typography; an exact collation of every work at present known to have issued from Caxton's press; an account of the "Caxtons" contained in the chief public and private libraries during the last two centuries, with the names of purchasers and prices, if sold; and, lastly, "An Accurate Transcript of all Caxton's Prologues and Epilogues in their original Orthography." For such a work may the gales be propitious!

NEW NOVELS.

Gordon of Duncairn: a Novel. London: Richard Bentley.

Two Hearts: a Tale. Edited by Mrs. GREY. London: Hurst and Blackett.

Rita: an Autobiography. London: Richard Bentley.

Recollections of a Maiden Aunt. London: Saunders and Otley.

Quickhands: a Tale. By ANNA LISLE. London: Groombridge and Sons.

Gordon of Duncairn is a novel which will win favour with a multitude of readers; not, perhaps,

from any ingenuity in the plot or any extraordinary merit in the style, but from the goodness and amiability of the writer, which shine throughout. The story proceeds something after this fashion. Marian Gray is a foundling girl who has been picked up off a wreck by Captain Græme, who takes her home to his wife, and has her educated with his own daughter, and even as his daughter. She grows up beautiful and accomplished, beloved by Mrs. Græme and Lillias; nor is young Archie Græme by any means indifferent to her love. This, however, would be a *mésalliance*, a social sin evidently most abhorrent to the authoress of *Gordon of Duncairn*. Marion feels it; and, to avoid causing pain to those who have been so kind to her, she resolves to accept the duties of her position and earn her own living as a governess. This gives great pain to Archie and to Lillias; but Mrs. Græme approves, and the young girl goes forth firm in the belief that she is doing what is right. Archie, however, is disconsolate, goes upon his travels to assuage his grief, and is presently heard of as starting for the interior of Africa. Meanwhile, Lillias comes out as a young lady upon her preferment, and visits her aunt Mrs. Sherwood, where she encounters Sir Leslie Gordon of Duncairn, a baronet with forty thousand a year, excellent principles, and great personal beauty. To fall in love with him is an easy task to Lillias, and he with her, in spite of the pretensions of Miss Jane Osborn, a scheming intrigante, who has marked down Sir Leslie for her own. Pretty Lily, with her fair hair and her Scotch songs, is just about to carry the day, when Miss Osborn, by a bold *coup de main* and a well-invented lie, attaches the Baronet to her car and leaves her innocent little rival on the field of battle, sick at heart and of a fever. Sir Leslie marries Miss Osborn, and is not long in discovering his mistake; for, after a brief and stormy period of matrimonial trouble, the lady elopes with a former lover, and leaves Gordon of Duncairn more ashamed than sorrowful. After a career of vice on the Continent, the seducer blows out his brains in a German hell, and Sir Leslie arrives in time to bring back his wife, who dies shortly afterwards repentant and forgiven. In the mean time a strange discovery has been made—no less than that Marion Gray is the long-lost sister of Sir Leslie. When the ship which bore them both from India went to pieces, the boy was saved alive to be conveyed to his uncle—the regular stock-uncle of forty thousand a year, which he bequeaths, with the name and title of Gordon of Duncairn. When, therefore, Archie Græme returns from the Mountains of the Moon, the only obstacle in the way of a marriage with Marion is that sensitive delicacy about such matters which commonly influences the heroes and heroines of romance in a similar position. These, however, are eventually surmounted, and Archie and Marion are united on the same day and at the same altar with pretty Lillias and Gordon of Duncairn.

This story is very graphically told, and the interest is well kept up. Those who are disposed to be critical may perhaps object that the character of Miss Osborn is somewhat coarsely limned. A coquette capable of luring such a prize as Gordon of Duncairn should wear a little more velvet over her claws than this young lady does. Gross vulgarity and shallow heartlessness are scarcely the qualities likely to attract a hero gifted with such superlative excellencies. Another possible objection is the too frequent use of French words, when such questionable ornaments are quite unneeded. This is a vice which we thought had expired with the Lady Blessington, whose heroines never looked at clocks, sat them down, or blew their noses like ordinary mortals, but, having glanced at the *pendule*, used their *mouchoirs* and sat down upon the *bergère*. The authoress of *Gordon of Duncairn*—for it cannot be doubted for a moment that this is the work of an authoress—is evidently an unpractised writer, and will in time correct these failings. We should advise her, moreover, to study more closely the truth of nature, and how sensible people really talk when they are conversing with one another. A slight attention to this would save her from a certain finical stiltedness of style which occasionally approaches the ridiculous.

Two Hearts is perhaps less attractive than the foregoing; yet it has its merits. Here the heroine marries from duty and against her inclination, in obedience to the injunction of her father's will. Aimée Eden is the name of this self-sacrificing young

lady, who prefers Armine de Walden, a romantic young mesmerist, even to the handsome Colonel Wentworth of the Guards, the husband of her father's choice. These two hearts, having approached very near to each other, are destined never to come together. There are some hopes, indeed, when the gallant Colonel goes to the Crimea; but as neither bullet nor bayonet have a billet to effect a divorce, he returns sound in limb to claim his own, who dies in a very sad and piteous way shortly after a mesmeric operation has been performed by Mr. Armine de Walden. At the beginning of the story an underplot is commenced, respecting the daughter of an eminent anatomist, who goes upon the stage and plays Marguerite at the Princess's. This young lady also falls in love with Mr. Armine de Walden; but we unaccountably lose sight of her about the middle of the story. Perhaps Mrs. Grey opportunely recollected that possibly Miss Carlotta Leclercq might object to this close identification of position.

Rita is a story in which we have the not unusual spectacle of a heroine struggling against adverse circumstances and a wicked father, evil councillors, importunate lovers, and match-making dowagers; emerging triumphantly from the trial, and reaping the reward of her conduct in a happy marriage with the man of her choice. Such a story, we repeat, is not uncommon; for nothing can be easier, and at the same time more gratifying to the feelings, than to represent oneself as a heroine so beset and so virtuous. How charming it must be to revel in imaginary woes, and invent dangers and difficulties for every step in our career, when we feel perfectly confident that the issue is in our hands, and that we may reward ourselves according to our own fancies at the end of the story.

Rita, an abbreviation of Marguerite, is the daughter of Colonel Percival, a handsome and dissipated officer living in Paris. Her mother is an amiable but weak woman, incapable of opposing any other arms than sighs and tears to the misdeeds of her husband. Rita is the eldest girl, and her position in the family necessarily makes her acquainted with her father's difficulties at a very early age. She is a very strong-minded young lady indeed, and has to struggle by good management to make both ends meet. Very valuable aid she has in this respect from her aunt, Lady Dacre, an admirable and high-minded lady, who has more than once interfered to save Colonel Percival from ruin. It is all in vain, however; the excesses of the bad husband and father grow more intolerable; and, to make matters worse, Lady Dacre is suddenly removed by an accident. At length Rita discovers in a poor *brodeuse* the victim of an amour which her father has carried on under an assumed name. By a sort of retributive justice this girl brings the infection of small-pox into the house, and of this Mrs. Percival sickens and dies. The death of her mother makes matters infinitely worse for Rita. Her father, now entirely involved in the meshes of his sins, seeks to drive her into a marriage with a disreputable old nobleman of great wealth; whilst on the other hand she is persecuted by the admiration of Lord Rawdon, a wild and eccentric English peer, who has fallen madly in love with her, and who has earned some title to her gratitude by getting wounded in a duel in her defence. She, however, has fixed her heart upon Hubert Rochford, a young Englishman whom she has met in Paris, but who has been estranged from her by some scandalous reports purposely set afloat by a creature of Colonel Percival. When matters have arrived at their worst, and the Colonel has even gone the length of marrying a former mistress, and taking her into his house, (plainly with the view of driving his daughter out of it into the old Marquis's arms), Lord Rawdon seizes the opportunity of pressing his suit, and succeeds so far as to prevail upon her to elope with him from Paris. On reaching Amiens, however, and before the marriage ceremony has taken place, reflection reminds Rita that she is about to unite herself to a man for whom she has nothing but gratitude. Escaping from him, therefore, she takes refuge in the protection of a respectable English family travelling through France, and eventually accompanies them to England under an assumed name. In England, nothing is more natural than that she should meet with her old admirer Hubert Rochford, who is about to be married to a cousin of his. This, however, proves no great obstacle; for the cousin, on hearing the facts, suddenly discovers that she has no great affection for Hubert, and straightway

gives up all claim to him in favour of Rita—a very magnanimous proceeding upon her part, as everybody must admit. And so the story ends happily to everybody but Colonel Percival, whose fate is used to point the moral which is apparently the main purpose of the tale:

In the sunshine of my life there stands one figure, which, though from afar, sometimes sends its dark shadow across my home. That shadow is my father's. I have seen him twice during these ten years, and the object of each visit has been to apply to my husband for money. He and his wife occupy different apartments, and are strangers to one another. The effort Madame made to be admitted into society having failed, she no longer required the firesome and expensive luxury of a husband; so she allows him a small pension, upon the express condition that he does not inflict his society upon her. His habits, I fear, remain unaltered. As in youth and middle life, so in old age; the same appetites, but with enfeebled powers. And Society, acting upon her well-known generous principle, has become virtuous and severe towards him, and nods distantly in the street to the once handsome Guardsman, now that he shuffles and is somewhat bent with time; and Society shakes her head, too, over his way of life, now that he has only himself to vent his spleen upon, though she smiled and palliated the same in that gay and pleasant gentleman who was breaking his wife's heart and bringing his children to beggary.

The Recollections of a Maiden Aunt present so truthful a picture of life, that we are almost in doubt whether it ought properly to be classed as a work of fiction. It is the story of a long life of usefulness and self-denial, such as too many good women are condemned to lead—of a life clouded at the dawn, and, though afterwards warmed by good fortune, never quite growing into the full radiance of a summer day. Not every old maid, however, is so fortunate in her generation as Miss Isabella Craven. Her heart indeed lies buried with Captain Walter Annesley on the field of Waterloo; yet is it her own fault that she remains unwedded, and Fortune makes her some amends by causing a wealthy relative to die and leave her very handsomely provided for. The riches thus acquired, however, are disposed of with singular generosity, in securing the happiness of a favourite niece. The family estate of Homenen having been alienated by the will of a harsh, unnatural father, Miss Craven buys it again to present it to this young lady and her husband, contenting herself with a pleasant little house on the confines of the estate, and with superintending the happiness of her favourites. The fine old lady reports herself to be now in her seventieth year, and "still hale and hearty." Long may she so continue! and, should occasion offer, we shall be glad to receive something more from her genial pen.

The authoress of "Self and Self-Sacrifice" "Almost," &c. is sure of a welcome from what must now be a very considerable audience. Her success is a fact which cannot be denied, though some may perhaps be inclined to wonder how it has been obtained and how deserved. A simple earnestness in her way of telling a story, a directness of purpose, an avoidance of straining after effect and all attempts to soar above the level of every-day life—these are merits of no mean order, though some may perhaps object that stories and style alike are a little too commonplace and unadorned. To describe the incidents of which *Quicksands* is composed would scarcely be a serviceable task; for the value of the book lies more in the simple natural dialogue and delicate analysis of character than in startling events and dramatic scenes. The object is to point out those quicksands of life which beset those who allow pride to take possession of their hearts; and it may be truthfully said that this is admirably illustrated.

God Manifest: a Treatise on the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as manifested in his works, word, and personal appearing; showing also how the permission of moral and physical evil is reconcilable with the Divine attributes. By the Rev. O. PRESCOTT HILLER, author of "Practical Sermons," &c. (London: Hodson and Son. Boston, U.S.: Otis Clapp).—The topics embraced in this work have all been, more or less, fully treated of by other authors. And yet we gladly accept and cordially recommend Mr. Hiller's volume; for, although not presenting any original views, it is conceived in a devout spirit, orderly in arrangement, and, upon the whole, pleasing in point of style, with the exception of an occasional wordiness. The opening chapter, or "God manifest in the material universe," shows a respectable acquaintance with natural science; and there is much ingenuity shown in that part of the treatise headed "Difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity obviated." Some of the opinions that it inculcates may, however,

fairly admit of question—as, for instance, that with respect to the non-existence of noxious and venomous animals prior to the Fall. All these, he thinks, must have been created afterwards: "that when sin first came into the world, new evil dispositions in man put themselves forth in nature, clothed with new material forms; and that then, for the first time, the fox, the hyena, and the wolf made their appearance amongst the beautiful things of God's creation." It might be urged that such animals were previously in existence under the same forms, but with a nature and disposition altogether harmless. To this, however, he replies, that "we cannot well conceive the object of giving a creature organs which could be of no use to him; as, for instance, claws that were not to tear, or incisor teeth that were not to cut." Further on, he broadly states that "noxious things in nature, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, are, like evil itself, not God's work, but man's; they are effects and derivations from man's evil thoughts and affections; whence it follows that man, not God, is chargeable with the existence of such things." He also quotes Swedenborg (whose disciple he appears to be in some respects) to the same effect: "Thus, then, it may be seen that noxious things in nature did not have their origin from the Lord, nor were they created from the beginning, but they are from hell." The chapter that treats of "Social and political evils," remarking especially upon war, tyranny, and poverty, though rather feebly treated, will nevertheless repay perusal,—if only for the benevolent maxims that it inculcates.

Punishment, the Concoit of Men's Minds. By JAMES BIDEA. London: Ayloott and Son.—Mr. Bida complains that "little effect has been wrought by his previous publications"—a circumstance at which we are not surprised if they at all resemble the one lying before us. What those former publications were he does not take the pains to inform us, except that the title of one of them was "Truths Maintained," from which he every now and again quotes little bits, with the vain hope of exciting some curiosity respecting it. From its title it may be presumed to have had a conservative tendency, which as it did not take with the public, he now "goes in" for the destructive side of the question; calling upon us to eliminate from our creed the old orthodox belief in such things as a devil or hell, or any kind of future punishment. All that our divines have preached about them is rank nonsense. Mr. Bida has ransacked Scripture from beginning to end, and he assures us that it gives no support to any such opinions. "It may be well asked, how is it that conceptions fed and nurtured for about 2000 years should now be discovered to be founded on false conceptions? Is the whole Scripture language, which speaks, apparently, so plainly of hereafter punishment in a torturing hell, wrongly interpreted? Yes it is; it has not the meaning which has been assigned to it." This is pretty well to begin with. But the author has also much fault to find with the usually received opinions concerning Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and other things mentioned by him as he goes along. Popery is corrupt; so is Anglican Episcopacy; and "Dissent, though in the van and advancing, has not yet realised the truth; she holds many corrupt opinions." In Mr. Newman alone, author of the "Phases of Faith," he recognises a fellow-worker, of whom he says:—"He has done that which many others do not; he has frankly avowed the anomalies which exist between practical piety and dogmatic creeds, and he seeks to sweep the latter away. Herein we are agreed and work together. We differ, and greatly differ, on the means to be employed. He asserts the power of intellect; I assert the power of the Divine Word. He crumples up the word and puts it aside; I would open its every page, and gather from each its feeble instruction." We have quoted enough to show what sort of instruction the reader is likely to derive from Mr. Bida's lucubrations.

The Church: its Mission, Government, and Worship; an Examination of the Will of Christ respecting the Spiritual Labours and the Livelihood of Preachers, Church Elders, and gifted Church Members. (London: Trübner and Co.).—We shall never, we presume, arrive at an exact knowledge of the mode of Church government that prevailed in the Apostolic age and that immediately succeeding it. The New Testament gives no express directions respecting it as a whole, and among all the monuments of the Christian Church at present known to us there is no complete scheme of the kind sufficiently old to be regarded as a decisive authority upon the subject. All that can be known about it has to be inferred from a very few passages in the New Testament, and in the writings of two or three of the early Fathers, with respect to the meaning of which there has been for the last three hundred years a world of discussion. "Who were the *ἐπισκοποι* and who the *πρεσβυτεροι*?" is a question easier asked than satisfactorily answered. M. Bansen's work on "Hippolytus and his age" has brought many labourers into the field of investigation, among whom is the writer of the present pamphlet. He appears to have studied the subject closely, and quotes with approbation from the work just mentioned the following passage:—"Every town congregation of ancient Christianity was a Church. The constitution of that Church was a congregational constitution. . . . This congregation was governed and directed by a council of Elders,

which congregational council, at a later period, was presided over in most churches by a governing overseer, the Bishop. But the ultimate decision in important emergencies rested with the whole congregation. The Bishop and Elders were its superintending members; its guides, but not its masters. . . . The ancient Church knows no more of a single presbyter than of clerical government and election." This embodies the present author's views to a great extent; but the pamphlet embraces many other things in connection with Church government well worthy of the reader's attention.

Protection without Imprisonment for all Embarrassed Debtors. Why not? By H. W. WESTON. (London: William Freeman).—As the fly-leaf of this pamphlet discloses the fact that Mr. Weston is an attorney seeking practice in the Bankruptcy, Insolvency, and County Courts, the disinterested character of his observations upon the laws may be open to question. His argument is that the laws are unequal, and that imprisonment for debt is unjust. Mr. Weston, it appears, was lately Secretary to the Chancery Reform Association, and he complains very bitterly that, although many reforms were introduced by means of his labours, his reward has been small. He does not appear to be animated by any special liking for Lord Brougham, and produces some strong cases in connection with very awkward dealings with the funds in the Bankruptcy Court. Altogether, it is apparent that Mr. Weston is an angry man, and therefore not always a reasonable man; but the few pages of his pamphlet will repay perusal.

Horace, with English Notes. Part II., containing the Satires and Epistles. By the Rev. J. E. YONGE. (London: Longmans).—This completes the handy little edition of *Horace* by Mr. Yonge, Assistant Master at Eton. In his introduction, Mr. Yonge confines his obligations to the MS. notes of the late Dr. Goodall. The arguments of the *Satires* are shortly stated at the beginning of the volume, and those of the *Epistles* are prefixed to those poems. The notes, which are not too numerous, are mostly judicious, and are stamped by the approbation of a very safe scholar.

The Settler's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. By W. IRONS. (London: Edward Stanford).—This very useful manual for intending emigrants is stated to have been compiled from original and authentic materials collected by the Secretary of the Cape Town Mechanics Institution. It originated with the movement recently made by Government and the Legislature of the Cape Colony to promote an immigration of settlers upon a system peculiarly original. In order to ascertain the special advantages and necessities of each settlement, Mr. Irons addressed a series of letters to persons of station and intelligence in the several districts, containing questions calculated to ascertain the state of affairs as regards the prospects of successful emigration. The results of these inquiries is stated in the manual, and their value to emigrants cannot be exaggerated, tending as they will to prevent misconception and unfounded expectation. As usual, the artisan is the great desideratum, and no man need think of going who has not a trade to his hand and is both skilful and industrious in the exercise of it.

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FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE CRITIC IN PARIS.

Is the last number we attempted a slight sketch of the characteristics of modern French journalism. What we said was not very flattering, placing the latter side by side with English journalism. The French journal is a considerable folio of half news and of no news, of bold assertions and of contradictions. The bold assertions have reference to the continental policy which distantly affects France. The reservations have reference to French domestic policy. If there is evil done in Spain or Portugal, in England, or in any German State, we know it; but if a great evil is done in any of the French departments, we are left to find it out as best we can. A French editor cannot work himself up into a rage. He can see evil done in high places as soon as any man; but he dares not call it evil unless it has been done out of France. Even evil in low places he must touch tenderly. A baker who cheats by giving light weight, a butcher who cheats by giving bad meat, a grocer who does the lieges of his Imperial Majesty by palming off an inferior for a superior article, he had better leave alone, unless the commissary of police has had to deal with him beforehand. The editor is not a public censor; he is not even a purveyor of public intelligence. He is in constant fear of the law of libel, and the law of libel may mean that if he says Jean Pierrot sold a quail in the market and called it a partridge, Jean Pierrot has an action against him, even if the bird should turn out to have been a woodcock. Abraham Jacob is an *actionnaire*, and, as an outsider at the Bourse, he has sold shares in Spanish coal-diggings. These diggings have never been worth the digging. Jacob you must not call a rogue in terms in your French journal. He can be down upon you. He has only to show that such shares were in the market, and that he was *bona fide* a vendor. You must not say that Madame Blaise eloped with Monsieur Giles or the Count de Toulouse. You must not say that Madame has left behind her two young children to regret the absence of her maternal cares, or that the Count has a wife in Bourgogne awaiting his return. This would be actionable. You must not say that the Minister of the Interior is ignorant of the topography of Béarn, or that the Colonial Minister knows nothing at all about Martinique. All knowledge is ascribed to the mayor of the village, and to the minister of the department; and to criticise their acts is more than a breach of etiquette. The Pope is not more infallible than a French official, and the one may no more be assailed with impunity than the others. The only outspoken journals in France are the *Univers*, the *Union*, and the *Gazette de France*. In the three there is a hearty hatred of England which we can admire. We do nothing well, and can do nothing well. We are heretics, we sell our wives in Smithfield, we misgovern India, and we bounce it over all the world. Our humility is pride, and our pride is arrogance. We can do nothing to satisfy such parties. If Saint Martin had been an Englishman in these days, the fact of parting his cloak with a beggar would have been charged as an indirect attempt to encourage Manchester manufactures.

But we no longer dwell upon the public organs of France. We have admitted that in some of their departments they are ably conducted—that the French journalist can write as well as the English journalist upon purely literary or scientific matters. Nay, we do not believe him to be a political coward; but circumstances do not admit of his being a brave man. He knows that there are political cheats; but we must not call upon him to proclaim point blank that this cheat is a cheat. Honest daring is impossible at present in France, and the writer who should sacrifice himself to his convictions would not be called a martyr. In his criticisms on matters purely civil the French writer can approve himself a master. In other respects he is a clever twaddler on generalities.

The French political journals, after all, have a large circulation—astonishingly so, considering the character of the reading public. They all appear to thrive, and the contributors are respectably remunerated. But we wish now to turn to the reading of the millions. The *grisette*, the *bonne*, the *femme de chambre*, the *garçon* of the

café, the *fleuriste*, the *blanchisseuse*—these are not politicians; nor is the *institutrice*, nor the *professeur* of the boarding school, nor the *élève* of the Lycée. All these, however, must have their diurnal or hebdomadal reading, at a small charge. What character has it? We have before us copies of all the journals, nearly, published in Paris, and proceed to give some slight but impartial notice of them. We purchased a copy of each at our small *Cabinet de Lecture*, whereto small maids, cooks, grooms, soldiers, sergents-de-ville, and schoolboys resort for their periodical literature. We notice them in the order of price, rather than the order of literary merit; because here, as it often happens elsewhere, price and merit have nothing in common. First, we should say, that every journal or journalette we have to mention obtains a large circulation. We have no access to figures upon the subject, and must remain satisfied with the statement of the respectable M. Cristoval, that the circulation is large. In Paris, in round numbers, 600,000 cheap literary and scientific journals are sold weekly.* This is exclusive of the immense numbers sold of the daily political journals. Some have reckoned the numbers sold at above a million copies; but we have no means of ascertaining the fact one way or the other. We simply believe that the literature for the million circulates among the millions, at a small outlay in purchase-money. We begin with the sheets in folio, sold to the public for five centimes, or about one halfpenny English.

Roger-Bontemps is an illustrated journal, which appears every Saturday. The illustrations are not worth much artistically. The illustrations, indeed, in the French journal, do not often rise to mediocrity, seldom above a respectable mediocrity. Roger is publishing a tale about "Les Mystères de la Saint-Barthélemy," by Eugène Moret. Who shall say that it is not exciting enough? And who cares how much Catholic and Huguenot blood the writer may spill to crimson his narrative? We think not too much of *Roger-Bontemps*. *La Lecture: Journal de Romans* appears every Wednesday and Saturday, with appalling woodcuts of forests, forest fires, and banditti. "Les Chauffeurs" is its present leading tale. Brands, brandy, and brigandage are the favourite staple of this journal; but the same may be said with truth of many others. *Cent mille feuilletons illustrés* is a new undertaking, and a marvel of cheapness. You have a whole romance in each number; and it announces, "the editors will thankfully receive all manuscripts transmitted to them, and will treat directly with the authors for their reproduction." *L'Omnibus* is for all comers who delight in tales of blood and bludgeons, poaching and swindling. It gives a tale of the Plague in London, which, after the veracity of Defoe, cannot be accepted through the medium of French verity. *Le Passe-Temps* professes to deal with history, novels, voyages, biography; but it really belongs to the blood and bludgeon school. The woodcuts have nothing to recommend them. The *Journal du Dimanche*, we should take, by the title, to be a staid, orderly publication. It threatens us, on the title, with literature, history, travels,

music. The "Fille de Satan" begins the last number; "Ce que c'est que l'amour," ends it. Frédéric Soulié is a contributor to the *Journal du Dimanche*. The leading woodcut is a brigand, a fisherman armed with a dagger, a corpse in a sack, a gloomy forest, and the legend: "This corpse is that of Don Ramon Carrel." Once a week appears *Cinq centimes illustrés*. Among the journals at ten centimes (a penny) we mention with commendation the *Journal pour Tous*. Some of the first writers in France are contributors towards it. The woodcuts are on the whole good. It has produced some excellent tales, but always of the exciting order. The French will give us no chance of drinking idyllic small beer. The *Musée Universel*, which hardly belongs to the present category, is well got up. The engravings are good; you get something solid for your money. The latter numbers are occupied by "Les dernières chansons de Béranger." Taking in its turn the *Petit Journal pour rire*, we don't see much to laugh about. The French are seldom or ever guilty of humour. They may make us smile wickedly at defects of character, but they do not lead us to appreciate goodness of heart, gentleness of manner, courtesy and kindness in rough husk or shell. They have the laugh of the mouth, which is uncompromising; but not the laugh of the heart, which thinketh no evil, which rejoiceth not in iniquity, but which can find pity and excuse for the most erring sheep, and even acknowledge him of the fold. There are certainly clever artists engaged in the *Petit Journal pour rire*. One is *Damourette*. He gives us an elegant sketch of the "Demi-Monde." It is a young wife, who is addressed by a young gallant, and she says to him: "Guess who I saw yesterday? My husband—." And he says: "Impossible!" and she says: "Yes, and he has gone away again this morning." To which the gallant replies: "Ah! this explains all." The picture explains more. There is another clever artist on this journal, M. Randon. He deals in rather a stale subject—the frowardness of the young generation, the fastness of juveniles. An aged aunt and a chickling of a niece are brought upon the scene. The aunt is staid and severe; the niece ready and confident; and she says to the former, as she pulls from her apron pocket a cornet of tobacco: "I assure you, Aunt, that at the boarding-school we all smoke the cigarette! Not *Caporal*, for example, but genuine Maryland! Will you whiff one? I have got matches with me." Without the aid of the cut, we cannot reproduce the genuine impudence of the original. *La Lanterne Magique* is not very magical, but it is respectable. It gives biographical sketches, snatches of history, small facts in science, and so forth. It is a thin affair, although it may boast some contributors of note. *Le Voleur* is criminal and clever. It gives enough for the price at which it is published; the woodcuts are respectable, the literature as decent as "accidents and offences" will permit it to be. It belongs to the hot brandy-and-water class of periodicals, set forth on a clean table, with pastiles handily burning in crystal or alabaster vases. The *Journal illustré des Voyages et des Voyageurs*, tells tales as true of travels and travellers as those of Baron Munchausen or Mandeville. The French reader must be far behind the mark who has now to be told of the "Voyage du Chevalier Chardin en Perse." *La Semaine des Enfants* may suit children. The cuts are good. The literature would not suit, however, the children of an English village Sunday school. It will never make us ashamed of the religious publications of the "Row." Babies may be nourished with milk, never with slops. *La Semaine des Familles*, a review published under the direction of M. Alfred Nettement, is a new competitor for public favour. It is neatly got up, nicely printed, has good woodcuts; but that it is likely to prove interesting to families we can scarcely believe. It shows nothing in common with the family life; does not exhibit any sympathy with it; does not not acknowledge family except in its title page. *La Roche Parisienne* has, we understand, a large circulation. The stories are not very extravagant. Perhaps I should except "Le Complot des Poudres, roman historique de Ainsworth," now being published. *La Fée illustrée* can suit neither young nor old. Neither ghost

* Since writing the above we have been told that 1,250,000 is the approximate number. Treble the circulation by lending and lending, and the French press—non-political—has above three millions of readers the week. The population of France is about 35,000,000 at the present moment. By simple division the reading appetite of the nation may be got at. We have been in villages where the Parisian journal is unknown, and where all the literature of a commune is wafted or nailed to the door of a church or of a mairie. And yet this has a value which ought not to be despised. No public act has been passed in France which may not be known in every village of France. There is no excuse for ignorance of the law. A man may be a consummate lawyer who has carefully read the *Code Napoléon* and the local decrees. For example, we were at Courbevoie, not long ago, and we found posted in broad-sides against many walls an intimation that, in digging a well, or in cleansing one, certain precautions are to be taken. A lamp has to be lowered, to ascertain whether or not there was foul air in the pit. The French are a timid and cautious people. They have no bravery except as in multitudes; yet they place a value upon life, as that which may yield a solid result. The Englishman lives for himself and the Frenchman dies, not for himself, but for those who survive him. There is here a seeming contradiction. The Frenchman has a selfishness which he wishes would outlast him. The Englishman dies to live in some memory. Vanity guides the one; worthiness the other. The one founds an hospital, the other an oratory. The one would live by his "works," the other by his "faith."

nor goblin damned comes forth dramatically, and the fairy has been studied more before the foot-lights of the Opera than under the greenwood tree. The *Journal Fantastique* is not fantastic in its owls, frogs, or salamanders. It bears about it a broad grin which would scarcely excite the risibility of a clodpole. *L'Armée illustrée* may please soldiers and sailors, and those who may delight in blood and warfare. Neither soldier or sailor is taught anything about his scientific duties. *Les Amis du Peuple* has a healthful object. It is sparingly written however; and the fiction ousts the "biography, the history, the voyage, the poetry and music," which it professes to deal with. There remain for the present two journals to notice with approbation—*Le Musée des Sciences*, under the direction of M. Lecouturier, and *La Science pour Tous*, which is made up of extracts from the pens of eminent scientific writers, on all the popular scientific questions of the day. These two approximate greatly to our old periodicals the *Penny Magazine* and the *Saturday Magazine*. They would not satisfy the lusty appetite of the English artisan or mechanic; but their wide circulation warrants us to believe that they are relished in France as scientific tit-bits.

We have run over a long list of French periodicals; but we have far from exhausted it. We have been dealing with the halfpenny and the penny periodicals. The more ambitious one, which boasts of philosophy and criticism, and which considers itself cheap at threepence, we have not space at present to notice. Our present judgment on the French periodical press, not suddenly but maturely made up, is that it is in every substantial of literature inferior to the same class of literature issued from the English press. That it is relished in France we do not doubt. The immense sale of numbers would warrant the belief. That the first writers of the day contribute to this result cannot be doubted. We grant to it much elegance, much talent, yea, not inconsiderable genius and wit. But, after all, it wants juice; it wants most of the elements which enter into the nutrition and healthy well-being of the intellect. It grins where it should be grave; is funny where it should be philosophical; is trifling where it should teach. It speaks down to a lower level than itself; it does not apparently seek to raise the masses beyond what buoyancy soap bubbles may afford. The French press has no *Excelsior*! for its watchword. It blows no startling trumpet in the dull ear of the multitude, nor does it use the merciful goad to prick it into active existence. We feel that we are not mistaken on this subject; nevertheless we should like to learn that we are mistaken.

ITALY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Antiquities of Chiusi.

(Concluded from page 689.)

The collection in the Bishop's residence is smaller, but seemed to me more interesting than the Casuccini; and this having not yet been described (that I am aware) by any English writer, its contents may surprise, by their value and variety, the visitors of our country. A unique series of terra cotta vases here is remarkable for the miniature size of its statuettes and reliefs, but still more for the retaining of colour, comparatively little injured by time, on these curious sculptures—the recumbent figures on the lids, and those of the small groups in front of each urn, having the flesh parts tinted a dusky red, the draperies brighter red and blue, colours evidently laid on so as to produce, when fresh, a gay effect more appropriate to the adornments of a banquet-hall than to the records of the tomb. A few of the vases here left untinted are marble, a circumstance rendering it evident that they cannot belong to the remoter periods of Etruscan art, when that material was not yet known or brought into use. It is in these latter that one perceives most clearly the influences of the Greek genius, both in style and subject. One of the most highly finished is a group evidently taken from the Trojan Epos, and which appears to represent a scene at the capture of the city, introducing the figures of Priam and Pyrrhus, Cassandra and Ajax. In the pleasant terrace garden of this palace are several marble sarcophagi, with recumbent statues quite Etruscan in character, and of life-size, whilst the reliefs below are in Greek or Romano-Greek style, some with complex grouping, and one of subject so mysterious, that I regretted the want of interpretation by any learned authority within my reach, that might have enlightened my ignorance. It might have been taken for a mythologic scene in the infernal regions; in the centre stands a

stern and stately female in long drapery brandishing an axe (the weapon usually given to Etruscan Demons); near her are two blazing altars; at one extremity are two nude warriors with swords and shields, attended by a winged Fury, who is either introducing or leading them away; and at the other side a matronly female, who imperiously extends one arm to touch the shoulder of a warrior near her, as if to summon or command. Several small Etruscan urns and fragments of Roman architecture stand among the flower beds of this sunny garden; and in the house are a few other Roman relics, the most remarkable among which is a head of Augustus, veiled as for officiating at sacrifice, that at once arrests attention by its character of power and thoughtfulness.

Singular it is that of the many tombs which perforate the hills around Chiusi, and have given to this little place its modern celebrity, not one was opened before the year 1817, and the greater number of those now most important to archaeology have been brought to light since 1840! The Tuscan Government now leaves the work of excavating entirely to private enterprise, and the discoverer is consequently at liberty to sell whatever objects are found through his means—a system that has, with advantages, many disadvantages to antiquarian interests, as in a town where few can be ranked with the classes of the wealthy, in any acceptance of that term, it is rarely that any will speculate in the research for antiques without some guarantees of commercial profit. It is through a region of romantic but quiet sylvan beauty that the pedestrian advances to explore the excavated sepulchres of Chiusi. The winding lanes by which he ascends the hill sides are overhung by olives and vineyards, where the fruit-laden plant gracefully hangs its festoons from mulberry trees. The steep slopes are clothed with ancient woods, almost entirely of oak; the lower declivities and hollows covered by a cultivation that at once displays the richness of the soil and industry of its occupants, who have left no available spot neglected, so that the hand of man is everywhere apparent, while the scene yet retains a character of profound seclusion and repose. A few irregularly-built old farms, their walls beaming with bright yellow ears of Indian corn left to dry in the sun, their extensive out-houses among gardens of vegetables and fruit, stand at wide intervals on knolls or declivities; but otherwise few habitations are perceived, and the mind could scarcely resist admission to the idea that here, if anywhere on earth, must be the abode of contentment and innocence, together with rural prosperity and simplicity of life.

The little lake of Chiusi, at a level considerably below the town, though narrowed by the draining off of its waters to gain ground for agriculture within recent years, is still a feature of beauty in this landscape, lying amidst its girdle of gently sloping hills clothed with greensward or vineyards, and on one side sheltered by luxuriant woods, now sleeping in the sunlight of the brightest autumnal skies. Most of the sepulchres are entered from the steep sides of hills, where there is no outward sign of their existence, except a low doorway in a recess hollowed out of the soil, usually opening in two folds of travertine hewn into blocks of great thickness, but turning easily on pivots ingeniously constructed without hinges. For the contents of all these hypogees (except a few of less interest, opened recently) the tourist may be referred to Mr. Dennis's minute and spirited descriptions, that leave little to be added in the way of conjecture or criticism. I was disappointed to find that the tomb called "Sepolcro della Scimia" (from the figure of a monkey on its painted walls), described by that writer as peculiarly interesting and unquestionably of date anterior by four or five centuries to the Christian era, has been closed by order of the nuns within the grounds of whose convent it stands, and is thus no longer accessible, because, as there appeared danger of the falling of its roof, from the want of support to the superincumbent soil, and the cloistered sisterhood could not afford the expense of repairs, it was deemed best to secure against accident by precluding all from exposure to its risk. There is another tomb within the territory of a convent that contains a work of art which struck me more than seems to have been the case with other visitors; a recumbent statue on a sarcophagus, of heroic scale, representing a man in the vigour of life and of dignified aspect, the head crowned with flowers, the lower part of the figure wrapped in a toga, the upper nude, the hand holding, instead of the usual tazza, a large vase of graceful and rich design. The countenance, still retaining traces of colour on the eyes and lips, is full and finely moulded, of a type reminding of Nero, as his features are preserved for us in his least unpleasing and perhaps most flattering likeness. There is the same blending of haughtiness with voluptuousness; but in the large and eager eyes is a depth of mournful speculation that seems to express the inmost thought of Paganism—Paganism, that is, modified by moral refinement—satiated after the inebriation of pleasure, wearied with the monotony of enjoyment, after the exhaustion of all means of excitement, and haunted, in hours of reaction or aimless sadness, by the feeling of something more high, more precious and enduring, yet to be apprehended and attained.

The contents of the tomb on the Casuccini estate best epitomise both the range of monumental art and the class of ideas associated with death and death's sanctuaries among the Etruscans. Numerous paintings surround these tufo walls, remarkable for the spirited design and lively expression of many, the grace of not a few, among the figures composing these several groups. We see here a Symposium, the guests, all males, reclining on couches, and served with wine by slaves, some of whom are drawing the liquid from a large tripod; spectacular groups of players on the double flute, dancers male and female, racers, wrestlers, charioteers in biga drawn by horses alternately red and black, all these being the ministers to pleasure at the funeral banquet or some other sacred festivity. Many of the figures are perfectly distinct, though others can only be distinguished in their outlines, sketched in with black, and scarcely visible till a taper is held close to the wall. Among the colours red is always best preserved, blue less so; but on the ceilings both red and blue still cover the surfaces divided by bands and mouldings with a central compartment or coffer, like those called a *cassettone* in the Italian,—ceilings which are in fact the Roman development of this primitive Etruscan model, being found both among the imperial ruins and Christian churches of the metropolis indebted for so much of her art and civilisation to Etruria. The details of Sybarite banquets, with various athletic games and spectacles, flower-crowned guests, lyre-players, and cup-bearers and dancers, frequently appear on the walls of these hypogees, showing how the Etruscan mind accepted the appropriateness of such subjects, in the forced and spasmodic alliance of gaiety with the tomb, and how the imagination of this luxurious people,

Amid the glow
Of living wreaths, the sighs of perfumed air,
The sound of lyres, the flower-crowned goblet's flow,
Sought to drown the consciousness or veil the terrors
Of mortality.

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* gives a sad account of the fearful fate of Mr. Coulthard, a traveller who attempted to explore the great central desert of Australia:—"Dispatches have been received from Mr. Babbage, who was still prosecuting his exploration, but he does not appear to have succeeded in finding any country that can be easily made available. His letter, dated June 16, describes the finding of Mr. Coulthard's remains. The body of the unfortunate man lay under a scrub bush, and at a short distance from him his canteen and other bush accoutrements. Upon one side of that canteen, offering a convex surface of tin about twelve inches long and ten inches deep, is scratched with a nail or some other rough-pointed instrument the following inscription:—"I never reached water; I do not know how long it is since it is that I left Scott and Brooks but I think it Monday bleeding pomp to leave of his blood I took his black horse to look for water and the last thing I can remember is pulling the saddle off him & letting him go until now is not good I am not th shure how long it may be wether 2 or 3 days I do not know My Tung is sklig to my mouth & I see what I have rote I know it is this is the last time I may have of expressing feeling alive & the feeling exu is lost for want of water My eh Dasels My tong burn I can see no More God Help." Major Warburton has also returned to Adelaide from his exploring tour, but he does not seem to have been more successful.

LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPHS.—The *Springfield Republican*, U.S., gives the following example of this phenomenon, which has lately been made the subject of an article in *Household Words*. Although treated *au sérieux* by this periodical, we need hardly say that every case cited in the article is as purely imaginary as that which is here so satisfactorily explained:—"A severe thunder shower passed over Greenfield and vicinity on Friday afternoon. The lightning struck the house of F. Grosstick, instantly killing a daughter aged thirteen, and burning (not very badly) his wife and another young child. The house, which is 1½ story, stands immediately under a high pine tree, some of whose branches touch the chimney, and rest on the roof of the house. The tree bears no marks of injury. The fluid seems to have followed the chimney mainly in its course, doing no injury to the house except tearing the plastering from the walls in places. The mother and the two children were standing in one of the lower rooms, the eldest girl being nearest the chimney, and just passing from the room as the bolt struck. She fell dead in an instant. Distinct marks of the fluid were found upon her forehead, breast, and side. The sudden stoppage of the blood caused her cheeks and lips to assume a deep blue colour, and upon her neck and chest the minutest surface veins were distinctly visible. The resemblance of these little veins in their ramifications to the branches of a tree gave rise to the supposition among the neighbours that the lightning had daguerretyped upon the child a picture of the branches of the tree through which it was supposed to have passed, and a rumour was prevalent in the village that a distinct representation of the pine tree was impressed upon the body of the girl." This happened at Greenfield, Massachusetts, on the 25th of June ult.

SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, &c.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MR. J. R. HIND, in a communication to the *Times* has given a few interesting particulars with reference to the comet. At the time of its discovery by Donati on the 2nd of June, it was near a star λ Leonis, and distant from the earth 228,000,000 miles, being then a very faint object. It is not the comet last observed in 1556, nor is it a predicted comet. The tail during the last fortnight of its appearance maintained an average length of 40,000,000 miles, subtending an angle of from 30° to 40° . The dark line down the centre formed a striking characteristic feature, and the nucleus, though small, was very brilliant in powerful instruments, exhibiting at times violent agitation, such as the appearance of luminous jets, spiral offshoots, &c., which were, however, quickly lost in the general nebulosity of the head. The curve of its path is not strictly a parabolic curve, but it does not deviate so as to admit of the substitution of an ellipse. When at its least distance from the sun on September 30th, at eleven a.m., it was 55,000,000 miles from him. It ascended from the south to the north of the ecliptic on March 27, 1863 days before its perihelion, being then distant from the sun 3.11, or among the minor planets; and it again traversed the plane of the earth's path on Monday last, 18½ days after perihelion, at a distance of 0.71. The smaller diameter of its orbit is 2,780,000,000 miles, the longer 35,100,000,000 miles. Yet this enormous space is considerably less than one-thousandth of the distance of the nearest fixed star. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of $63^\circ 2'$, intersecting it in longitude $165^\circ 19'$ and $345^\circ 19'$. The time of revolution, according to Mr. Loewy's calculation (which differs from that of Dr. Bruhns, stated in our last) is 2495 years, or 500 years less than the comet of 1811 during the period it was visible from the earth; the hourly velocity in its orbit varying from 127,000 miles at the perihelion to 480 at the aphelion.

Another message has at length been transmitted from Newfoundland along the Atlantic Telegraph Cable by the use of extraordinary and peculiar battery power, according to the instructions of Professor Thomson of Glasgow. The words sent are "Daniel's now in circuit." This partial success, however, is only obtained by efforts dangerous to the cable itself, and showing at the same time that a very serious fault exists. A reply has been sent.

An analysis of the London water supplied by the different companies has been made by Dr. Thompson of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the result is not very favourable to their purity, especially considering that the public health depends so much on the essential point of a wholesome water supply. Of the companies which supply the metropolis the West Middlesex stands the best on the list, but still with an impurity amounting to 15.60 grs. in the gallon, while the Kent averages no less than 22.80 grs. On comparing these with the water about to be supplied to Glasgow the result is immeasurably in favour of the latter, for the organic impurity is only 2.14 grs. per gallon.

A report by M. Dumas was read at the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences of a chemical process for extracting calcium. There had been previously attempts made to extract it from its iodide by means of potassium; but this experiment, being made in the open air, failed, as the metal burned away and the iodide was undecomposed. Subsequently sodium was employed, but with the precaution of using an iron crucible with a lid screwed down; and thus there is the basis of a new method for reducing other alkaline metals, as well as improving the present processes.

The attempts that are now being made by independent parties to explore the interior of the great Australian continent have been attended with varied success; in one case Mr. Coulthard fell a victim, having perished from want of water. Ere he died he traced his coming fate upon one side of his canteen, leaving thus a melancholy memorial of his end. On the other hand information has been received of Dr. Gregory and his party, who started from Moreton Bay in search of Leichardt's party, and reached South Australia by following the Victoria River. The interior is described as being entirely a stony desert. The statistical returns of South Australia show the extent of the mining interest. The exportable produce of copper ore during ten years was 2,769,504 lb., being in advance of the agricultural and pastoral produce. And there seems but little probability of any falling off in the yield. The Burra Burra mines produce the same quantity as heretofore, and the copper mines of the North are of extraordinary promise.

A question has been lately raised how far science can be brought to bear in the mitigation of pain during surgical operations. The use of chloroform is of questionable safety, but electricity has been now tried as an anesthetic. The result as yet does not appear to be very satisfactory, although partial success has been announced with reference to teeth ex-

traction. The effect, however, in these instances, has been attributed to other causes, namely, the attention being arrested and the mind occupied during the application of anything so novel as electricity, which would sufficiently explain the power that agent possessed occasionally, somewhat to mitigate pain.

A curious fact is stated with reference to the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. It appears, by the result of calculation made by Professor Struve, that the true relation of geographical position of the two capitals of the empire is, by astronomical observation, no less than $88\frac{1}{2}$ versts or about 60 miles shorter than its nominal length of 609 versts. The Government, on whose account the railway was constructed, has thus been paying about one-seventh of the value more than ought to have been paid.—It is stated to be in contemplation to unite Europe with America by means of an electric telegraph between the Russian territories in Siberia and North America, the distance from Moscow to the Columbia River being 2000 miles, while the lines of telegraph in America extend to 7000 miles. The Russian Government also proposes to extend the line of telegraph from Moscow to Kialkhta, a town on the frontier north-west of Pekin, to which place, by the recent treaty between the Russians and Chinese, it is stipulated that there shall be direct postal communication at least once a month, to be performed by Chinese couriers. Should this line be made, it will necessarily be the shortest and most direct route from Europe to the capital of the Chinese Empire; and the future telegraphic correspondence will thus be in the power and under the control of Russia.

Some bituminous shale from Caithness-shire has lately been sent to Sir Roderick Murchison. Upon analysis by Dr. Percy, of the Museum of Geology, it yielded 45 per cent of fish-oil. As there are many hundred tons of this shale in the county, the discovery of its value cannot but prove satisfactory in a commercial point of view.

M. Oehsner, of Rotterdam, will stand on record as the first podoscope. These podoscopes are a species of sabot, about 15 feet long and 9 inches high (or deep). Standing erect, the podoscope, provided with a pole flattened at the end (for paddling), and 12 feet long, can advance, turn, or recede with great swiftness in water not deeper than the length of the pole. M. Oehsner won a wager by ascending the Rhine, from Rotterdam to Cologne, in his podoscaphs, in seven days.

The *Times* says:—"We have had laid before us some productions of an invention which opens up an entirely new field for stereoscopic pictures, by rendering views taken from paintings or engravings as solid and apparently real as if they had been photographed from the subjects which the paintings represent. Till now no stereographic cards of engravings have been made, for the good reason that they would not have had any more relief than the engravings themselves, and would have quite wanted the charm of apparent reality which renders the stereotype so popular. If this invention can be applied to any painting or view on a flat surface, which, from the specimens we have seen, we have no reason to doubt, there will be produced by-and-by stereographs of many of our most remarkable pictures, which will have a charm by this means added to them never dreamt of by their producers. This will be doing a service of no small value to the man of moderate means. The stereoscope has been called the poor man's picture gallery, and it is indeed so, placing within the means of a poor household the power of possessing excellent transcripts of nature and works of art, and which possess that essential quality for becoming favourites in small establishments—the taking up of little house-room. Stereographs of subjects quite beyond the range of ordinary photography will by this means be rendered possible. No exertion could gather together characters with the requisite expression and with all the adjuncts of suitable scenery such as are found in even an ordinary painting, and retain them still until they were fixed by the camera. If the invention becomes recognised and employed, it will no doubt exercise great influence on artists; for imperfections in perspective or drawing are rendered painfully apparent in the stereoscope, and the author of paintings of merit likely to come under the stereoscope will feel this. The invention is by Mr. John Sang, and the subjects he has chosen to illustrate it are Mr. Cruikshank's etchings of "The Bottle." The stereographs are exact transcripts of the etchings; but to their wonderful truth of expression there is added an appearance of reality perfectly startling, every detail of the composition standing out in relief. These stereographs, which are dedicated to Mr. Cruikshank, are modestly called an attempt to render the etchings stereographic; but we think the attempt very successful."

The process patented by M. Falcony, a French chemist, for embalming and preserving dead bodies,

though it has for several years been in use in some of the principal cities on the Continent, has but recently been introduced into this country, and even yet it is little known, if at all, beyond the limits of the medical profession. It is probable, however, that the highly successful result of an experiment which took place yesterday at the Grosvenor School of Medicine will not only establish its efficiency among the medical authorities of London, but will lead to its general use throughout the country. The preparations of M. Falcony are of two kinds—one, a fluid intended to preserve the body from decay for an indefinite period, and the other a powder, designed to prevent decomposition for a considerable time, or to arrest active putrefaction if it have already commenced. Both processes were subjected to an examination yesterday; but it was to the latter, as being of greater importance and utility than the other, that attention was chiefly directed. The subject of the experiment was the body of a man who died of erysipelas on the 21st of September. It was taken to the school on the 24th in an advanced stage of putrefaction, the head and face being greatly swollen and discoloured. The trunk was also much decayed, and it was pronounced by Dr. Halford, the lecturer on anatomy, to be totally unfit for dissection. On the following day, the 25th, M. Falcony commenced his operations, which were conducted in the presence of several gentlemen of considerable professional eminence. He covered the bottom of the coffin with his powder to the depth of about three inches; on this the body was placed, and then covered over with the powder mixed with sawdust as a vehicle. In about ten minutes not a trace of the offensive smell remained, and when the body was uncovered yesterday, after the lapse of between three and four weeks, it was found to be in the same condition as when it was put into the hands of M. Falcony. The powder had arrested the putrefaction, and none of those present were sensible of any unpleasant odour. A hand, into which a small quantity of the fluid intended for the permanent preservation of the dead had been injected some weeks, was also produced. The skin still remained white, and no smell was emitted, although the hand had been placed in water and subjected to other conditions favourable to decomposition. Dr. Halford congratulated M. Falcony on the successful result of his experiments, which proved that his invention was of the highest value, and might be made extremely beneficial in a sanitary point of view. M. Falcony delivered a short address in French, in which he referred to the cordial reception he had met with in England, and expatiated upon the advantages which his discovery was calculated to confer on mankind—in the first place by the prevention of those innumerable contagious diseases which result from the miasmata emitted from dead bodies in certain cases; secondly, by preserving the remains of deceased persons for the inspection of friends and relatives residing at a distance; and, thirdly, by subserving the purposes of justice in cases of suspected poisoning. He did not pretend, he said, to have brought this interesting department of chemical science to perfection; what he had done would be surpassed by others; but *il faut frayer le chemin*, and in the mean time we ought to avail ourselves of the advantages which society might derive from his studies.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

WE resume our epitome of the proceedings at this interesting congress with the opening of the different sections. For convenience of arrangement, we shall take each section *seriatim*, and notice the leading papers which were read before it to the end of the Congress.

I. The Social Economy Section

met to hear the address of its president, Sir James Stephen, which was mainly confined to the consideration of the influence which the British colonies and the British Islands exercise on each other, especially as to the manner in which they are affected by emigration. Observing upon our national character and the Englishman's love for country and race, Sir James Stephen remarked:

"When an Englishman talks to you about England, always listen to him suspiciously. For, with all her bounties, Nature has not bestowed on us the very sweetest tempers in the world, so that we are usually voracious either in praise of our national character to vex the foreigner, or in disparage of it to vex each other. Our habit of self-depreciation, indeed, is so inveterate as not seldom to become extravagant and ludicrous. For example, when we are in want of a royal or representative man to impersonate the all-colonising Englishman, we set our pens and our pencils to work to delineate that overfed, overtaxed, surly, all-abusing and all-enduring biped whom we call John Bull—a portrait as faithless as it is offensive. Countless shoals of such porpoises as he would never have won for us our colonial empire. I am for putting down John Bull and for putting up Tom Brown in his stead. You have all read and admired his autobiography, and his description of the great family of the Browns of which he is so bright an ornament; and you

can therefore all understand how it is that they make their way to the ends of the earth, finding the land before them as the desolate wilderness, and leaving it as the very Garden of Eden behind them.

Sir James then contradicted Sir Cornwall Lewis's assertion that colonies are no substantial advantage to the empire; yet admitted that he thought it extremely probable that "the day will come when our Canadian and our native dependencies will calmly and deliberately insist on being dependencies no longer, but on being as independent in form and name as they are already in truth and reality." The United States have declared themselves independent; but their alliance with this country is to be traced to the bonds which formerly held them together. A review of the Malthusian doctrines, and the influence of emigration in rendering them negative, then followed. Since 1815 we have sent from our shores upwards of 5,000,000 of emigrants, of whom about 2,000,000 have reached Australia and Canada. Archbishop Whately said that we have lost the art of colonisation; but Sir James Stephen is of opinion that we have discovered it.

Papers were then read by Mr. J. T. Danson "on the Importance of the Office of Statist in relation to Social Science;" by the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, offering suggestions for the institution of a new science under the name of "Comparative Sociology;" by Dr. W. B. Hodgson, "on the Educational Aspect and Necessity for Economic Science;" by the Rev. Dr. Hume, "on the Voluntary Classification of the People of Liverpool;" by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, "on the Importance of adapting Mechanical Institutes to the Needs of Illiterate Men;" by the Rev. E. J. Clarke, urging the necessity for refreshment rooms for working men; by Mr. P. H. Rathbone, "on the Recreative Society of Liverpool;" by Mr. Bastard, "on the Connexion of Want of Food with Social Evil;" by Mr. Pieton, "on the Free Library and Museum, Liverpool;" and by Mr. Samuel Taylor, "on Popular Amusements for the Working Classes."

On the subsequent day a paper was read by Dr. John Watts "on the Legislative Restrictions affecting the Manufacture of and Trade in Paper," in which the author contended that the repeal of the duty would be a great moral as well as commercial benefit to the country. Mr. Bohn opposed this, stating that he was in favour of the paper duty, and being one of the largest consumers, he thought he was calculated to express an opinion upon the question. It was his belief that the repeal of the duty would not make books any cheaper. These views did not, however, meet with any support, and the meeting resolved "That the continuance of the paper duty was a great obstacle to the progress of education, and should be abolished."

Mr. Henry Smith read a paper upon "the Principles of Associative Labour reduced to Practice," describing the successful working of several of these associations. This was followed by a paper describing the objects and history of the Liverpool Co-operative Provident Association, by Mr. John Wilson, the President of the Association. Mr. Frearson read a paper "on the Relation between Employers and Employed," deprecating strikes, and urging firms to allow their workmen to take shares in the capital to the extent of their savings, on the principle of limited liability. This was followed by a paper by Mr. Roberts on the dwellings of the working classes, and another by the Rev. Dr. Begg on the "Bothy" system in Scotland. Professor Moore contributed a paper (which was taken as read in his absence) on "Mutual Life Insurance Societies." Mr. Charles Hardwick read one on "Friendly and Benefit Societies, their errors and means of improvement." The following papers were also read, excepting that of the Rev. A. Wallace, which was taken as read; and the proceedings terminated about a quarter-past four o'clock with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who deprecated the phrase the "working classes," and would substitute "handicraft classes," as distinguished from those who work mentally and are not drones:—Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, "Penny Banks a necessary supplement to Savings Banks;" Edward Akroyd, M.P., "On Penny Savings Banks, and their Extension by means of County Associations;" J. Ogle, M.D., "Provident Dispensaries;" Rev. C. H. Hart-horne, "Provident Dispensaries;" Rev. A. Wallace, "Social Causes of Insanity;" P. H. Holland, "Colliery Accidents Prevention;" Joseph Jones, "The Use of Climbing Boys in Sweeping Chimneys opposed to Educational and Social Progress."

In the second section of the department of Social Economy, Lord Brougham presiding, a paper by Mr. W. Brown, M.P., was read in favour of a decimal coinage. Professor Hennessy read a paper, by Mr. S. Browne, describing the objects the objects, plan, and progress of the International Association. The secretary read a communication from the Rev. A. Barrett, upon the educational aspects and advantages of the decimal system of measures, weights, and coins. Mr. T. A. Tefft read a paper on Universal Currency, proposing the dollar as the standard monetary unit. Mr. James Yates, Vice-President of the International Association for obtaining a uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, read a paper, entitled "The Requisites of a good

System of Decimal Coinage." The following papers were also read:—Mr. Rathbone, "On the Advantages of International Measures;" and Rev. C. H. Bromby, on "The Proposed Plan of Decimal Coinage."

II. Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law.

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was to have presided, the proceedings of this section were opened by Lord Brougham. A discussion on the bankruptcy laws having been arranged, Mr. G. W. Hastings gave a sketch of the present state of the law, and then moved the resolutions which had been framed by the special committee held on the previous day. After discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That, in the opinion of this department, any measure for the amendment of the bankrupt law ought to provide for the following reforms:—First, the transfer of the compensations and salaries now charged on the estates under adjudication to the Consolidated Fund. Second, a diminution of the entire cost of the court by a reform of the mode of administering justice thereon. Third, a consolidation of the statute laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency, under a single jurisdiction; the abolition of the distinction in the administration of the estates of insolvent traders and non-traders; and the winding-up in bankruptcy of estates of deceased insolvents. Fourth, to give all due facilities to voluntary settlements providing for their registration in court. Fifth, to assimilate the proceedings in court, as far as possible, to those of a settlement out of court. Sixth, to provide greater local facilities for the administration of justice in bankruptcy."

"That, in the opinion of this department, the Bankruptcy and Liquidation Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, at the close of the late session, fails to meet the above-mentioned requirements."

"That this department approves the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill prepared by the special committee appointed by the Association at its last annual meeting, and introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell; and recommends the association to endeavour to obtain its enactment into law, with any modifications and improvements that may be found desirable."

"That the Association be recommended by this department to appoint a general committee on mercantile legislation, constituted similarly to the special committee on bankruptcy appointed last year, such committee to be charged with the care of the Bill now approved by this department."

Papers were then read by Mr. A. Edgar, upon "Professional Remuneration;" and by Dr. B. Ryan, upon the "Law of Infanticide," which he described as wholly inadequate for the repression of crime. He suggested that proof of the child being born alive should not be required, and that a wide discretion should be vested in the judge to punish according to the nature and degree of the offence.

On the following day Lord John Russell presided, and the following papers were read:—Mr. Arthur Symonds on "the Legislative Arrangements of a Ministry of Justice;" Mr. Serjeant Woolrych on "the Statutes" (or rather, this paper would have been read, but for the badness of the writing); Mr. F. T. Serjeant on "the Reformation of the Statutes;" Mr. Edward Webster, "Observations on the Law affecting Gifts *inter vivos*." In the discussion which followed this paper the following resolution was carried *nem. dis.*:—"That it is the unanimous opinion of this department that a complete revision of the statutes is absolutely necessary, and that it should be the first duty of the Legislature to consolidate the laws of the country into an intelligible and comprehensive form; and that it is the further opinion of this department that this would best be effected by the appointment of a permanent commission with an efficient staff of officers." Mr. Herbert Brown read a paper on "Legal Education." Mr. John Locke on "the Expediency of Facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Land;" and Mr. G. T. Wakefield on "the Transfer of Land." Mr. R. A. Macfie read a paper on "the Law of Patents for Inventions," in which he proposed that a patent, as soon as published, should be used by any subject of the Queen, provided he would pay a fee to be determined between the parties, or by arbitration." Lord Brougham denounced this, as tending to deprive inventors of the profits of their labour; but the matter was eventually resolved to be especially worthy of consideration and attention, and was referred to the Mercantile Law Committee. Mr. Wm. Merry read a paper pointing out that the petty juror, whilst he was hardly worked, had to suffer pecuniary loss, because he was not even paid real expenses out of pocket." An anonymous paper, denouncing "the Administration of the Law by Justices of the Peace," was then read; and finally one on "the Office of Coroner," by Mr. Henson.

III. Education.

The first paper read before this section was by Mr. Horace Mann, "On the Practical Working of the Plan of Competition for the Civil Service." After reviewing the details of the system and its working, Mr. Mann observed, that people were now plaintively asking, What is to be done with the stupid people? "The stupid people must take care of themselves; they might seek for private employment; there was no obstacle to their admission to the bar; and it seemed now that they might write for the press. In any case, he protested against the public service being made a refuge for the destitute minds of the country." The Rev. J. S. Howson, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, read a paper on the "Progress and Probable Results of Recent Examination

Schemes," highly eulogising the public examinations under the University of Oxford and the Society of Arts. Mr. J. G. Fitch read a paper, the object of which was to caution those engaged in these examination schemes against the exclusive use of written answers, as being likely to produce only mechanical preparation and cramming. Especially he urged that in elementary schools great care should be taken to secure general efficiency rather than proficiency in a few exceptional cases. Then followed a paper by the Rev. H. J. S. Smith, of Balliol College, asserting the fitness of the great Universities to conduct such schemes. To this succeeded a discussion, from which it appeared that the great majority of the meeting was in favour of the competitive system. Papers were also read in this department by Dr. Ihne (Phil. Doc., of Bonn) on "the Organisation of Middle Schools in Germany;" by W. Knighton, LL.D., upon "Middle Class Elementary Education;" by the Rev. J. S. Howson, on the "Statistics of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution;" by the Rev. N. Stephenson, M.A., on "Book-hawking Societies;" and by Professor Hennessy, on "Freedom of Education." Mr. Ruskin's paper on "Education in Art" (the substance of which is commented upon elsewhere) was then read by the Rev. D. Melville, in the absence of the author.

On Friday Mr. Thomas Bayley read a paper on "National Education; what should it be?" in which he upheld the idea of a Governmental department, with a Minister at its head. The State, however, should only meddle with the secular instruction, leaving the religious part to the operation of free will. The Rev. H. G. Bunsen read a paper upon "the Effects of the Government System of Education in Small Country Schools;" the Rev. N. Stephenson one "on the Principles on which Educational Legislative Measures should be based; and on the need of an immediate and liberal extension of the present Government System of Education, more especially with a view of reaching rural parishes;" the Rev. W. Fraser one on "Compulsory Education;" Mrs. Ellen Higginson some "Observations suggested by the Report of the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, H. M. I." This paper was read by the Chairman. Mr. Charles Paget, M.P., read a paper upon "The Results of the Half-time System in Rural Districts;" and Mr. Jelinger Symons contributed a paper upon "Union Schools," which was read by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, the writer recommending the transference of children from the workhouse to separate district schools.

IV. Punishment and Reformation.

This section was presided over by Lord Carlisle; and for convenience of discussion the papers to be read had been grouped under various heads. The following is a list of the papers read:—Mr. Serjeant Woolrych on "Caution considered as a Preventive of Crime;" Mr. Joseph Hubback on "the Good Effect of Ragged Schools in the Prevention of Crime;" Rev. T. Carter on "the Criminal Population of Liverpool;" Mr. J. T. Danson on "Moral Significance of a great Maritime Town, with especial reference to the Criminal Tendencies of its Population;" Mr. Owen Williams on "Crime and its Antidote;" Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley on "the Incentives to Crime presented by Marine Store Dealers, and how to repress them." Papers were also read by Mr. A. Welton, M.D., "On Criminal Statistics," and Miss Isa Craig, "On Emigration as a Preventive Agency." In the second group, entitled "Discharged Prisoners," papers were read by Mr. Rankin on "the Origin and Progress of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society;" by Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., "On the Refuge of Discharged Prisoners in connexion with the House of Correction at Wakefield," in the course of which the hon. gentleman declared himself in favour of Captain Crofton's intermediate system; by M. Suringar, on the "Asylum for Discharged Juvenile Offenders in Leyden."

On Friday a group of papers, under the head of "Internal Management of Reformatories and Refuges," was read. This included papers by Mr. T. B. L. Baker on "Adult Reformatories;" by Mr. G. W. Bell, "A Brief Account of the Boy's Home (London);" by Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P., on "the North Lancashire Reformatory School;" by Captain Fenwick, R.N., on "the Akbar Frigate, Liverpool;" by the Rev. J. S. Howson on "the Toxteth Girls' Reformatory School;" Miss Mary Carpenter on "the Disposal of Girls from Reformatory Schools;" the Rev. W. Fraser on "the Comparative Merits of Large and Small Reformatories," and Mr. G. H. Bengough on "the Substitute for Money and Food rewards in Reformatories."

V. Public Health.

The papers read before this section, which was presided over by Lord Shaftesbury, bore upon the various questions of sanitary reform which now occupy to so large an extent the attention of the public. Disinfectants, the purification of the Thames, sewage, and the construction of dwelling houses, were among the most prominent subjects discussed.

On Saturday evening the final general meeting of the Congress was held in St. George's Hall; when the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, committing a very national blunder, read his opening address. The subject was Jurisprudence. After this a series of formal resolutions was proposed and carried. In

proposing the last resolution, Lord Brougham said that at the meeting at Birmingham last year 800 tickets were disposed of, but in Liverpool the number had reached 2000; and that even on Monday morning before the proceedings had commenced, they were 50 per cent. in advance of the previous year.

Thus concluded the public proceedings of the Association in Liverpool.

ART AND ARTISTS.

EDUCATION IN ART.

MR. RUSKIN—having succeeded in establishing the genius of Turner; won for himself the character of the most earnest of critics on painting and architecture, and a reputation as master of a style of composition not excelled by any contemporary writer; after having created by his precepts a distinct school of painters; powerfully aided the revival and practice of Gothic architecture amongst us; obtained greater attention to art and its cultivation by his University of Oxford and the educated classes of England; assisted in the selection and exhibition of Turner's gift of his works to the nation; besides many other remarkable efforts of a career of sincerity and zeal—has lately evinced a desire and inclination to aid another great movement of the time. He appears to be greatly disposed either to undertake or assist in the guidance of the art-education of the people as part of the elementary instruction in the schools throughout the kingdom.

His first essay in this direction was the teaching of drawing in the Working Man's College, since which he has published his letters on drawing, arranged the earliest drawings of Turner at Marlborough House with the express object of showing the foundations of the great painter's skill as a draughtsman; he has also in the late middle-class examinations of the University of Oxford filled the office of "Examiner in Drawing;" and he now comes nearer the province of the Government Department of Art by his paper read before the Social Science Association last week on Education in Art.

No person will consider that the views of an author of such persistent activity as Mr. Ruskin can be well allowed to remain unnoticed; and no one who is aware of the determination with which he has impressed the public with his opinions on art, will allow himself to think that a paper on such a subject from his pen has no further motive than the general one of being read and numbered, or even reprinted, amongst the proceedings of the Association for whose enlightenment it was penned. No. Mr. Ruskin has adopted a new theme, and is forming the basis of fresh labour and usefulness. Neither can the present management and working of the system by the Government Department be considered to be so satisfactory as to preclude attempts on his part to make it more systematic, general, and effective. The head of that department is not artistically qualified for its direction; the art-superintendent is better known as a landscape painter than a teacher of art; and the masters under them have only attained the direction of their schools by their education in the routine of the exploded Schools of Design. It is urged by the *Daily News* against Mr. Ruskin's views, as set forth in this paper, that he should have made himself acquainted with the plan of tuition in practice in the existing schools, and that the practice of teaching design has been abandoned since 1852, in favour of elementary drawing. But we apprehend that Mr. Ruskin has found that, although the teaching of design only, has been abandoned from its failure to produce any practical results, which undoubtedly is the case, yet he has been unable to ascertain clearly what is the definite end laboured at by the pupils in the Schools of the Department of Art. At the present time an exhibition of works of manufacture designed by pupils and masters of the schools, in iron, pottery, cabinet work, and textile fabrics, is shown at Kensington, which leads us naturally to suppose that practical design is still the aim of the Department; and, although in lectures and reports by the superintendents and officers it is repeatedly stated that the teaching of elementary drawing—the education of the eye and hand—would alone be encouraged in future; and although in the majority of the provincial schools this is all that is attempted, yet we find at Norwich and Belfast more advanced and limited purposes are in operation. Moreover, in the Central School at Kensington a class for the study of landscape painting has been formed since 1855, and classes for painting in all the known methods, and of every class of subject; whilst, as we lately observed, the master and pupils have been engaged in a very unsatisfactory reproduction of old portraits for a room in the Houses of Parliament. Indeed, it appears that in all the schools the direction taken in the studies of the pupils depends upon the bent and tastes of the masters rather than upon any method of study that has received the sanction of authorities in the question. In London we find the pupils copying pictures by the old masters, and ultimately leaving the Department to practise as professional painters; whilst at Sheffield we may find prizes given for the production of designs of candle-labra, or at Manchester for patterns of chintz prints.

We think, therefore, Mr. Ruskin may be excused for ignorance (if it deserve the name) of the system of teaching, of its practical working, and its general expediency; we only doubt whether or not the Inspectors of the Department of Art know themselves what is the system they teach, or what is likely to be its ultimate result. As we recently mentioned, the same problem has been discussed in France, and Mr. Ruskin's views appear to be nearly identical with those supported by the committee of the Académie des Beaux Arts to whom it was submitted by the Government for solution.

Mr. Ruskin asserts that in his practical experience he has found it easy to create amongst working men, females, and children an interest and delight in mastering correct drawing, and, after remarks on the importance of its use as part of the common education of all classes, insists that it would be easy to come to "an authoritative recommendation of some method of study to the public; a method determined upon by the concurrence of some of our best painters, and avowedly sanctioned by them, so as to leave no room for hesitation in its acceptance."

The facts of which it is necessary that the student should be assured in his early efforts are so simple, so few, and so well known to all able draughtsmen, that, as I have just said, it would be rather doubtful of the need of stating what seemed to them self-evident than reluctance to speak authoritatively on points capable of dispute, that would stand in the way of their giving form to a code of general instruction. To take merely two instances. It will, perhaps, appear hardly credible, that among amateur students, however far they may be advanced in more showy accomplishments, there will not be found one in a hundred who can make an accurate drawing to scale. It is much if they can copy anything with approximate fidelity of its real size. Now, the inaccuracy of eye which prevents a student from drawing to scale is in fact nothing else than an entire want of appreciation of proportion, and therefore of composition. He who alters the relations of dimensions to each other in his copy shows that he does not enjoy those relations in the original—that is to say, that all appreciation of noble design (which is based on the most exquisite relations of magnitude) is impossible to him. To give him habits of mathematical accuracy in transference of the outline of complex form is therefore among the first, and even among the most important, means of educating his taste. Again, it will be found that among amateur students there is almost universal deficiency in the power of expressing the roundness of a surface. They frequently draw with considerable dexterity and vigour, but never attain the slightest sense of those modulations in form which can only be expressed by gradations in shade. The assurance to such persons that no object could be rightly seen or drawn until the draughtsman had acquired the power of modulating surface by gradations wrought with some pointed instrument, would at once prevent much vain labour, and put an end to many errors which not only retard the student, but bind him; which prevent him from either attaining excellence himself or understanding it in others. It would be easy to give instances of other principles which it is equally essential that the student should know, and certain that all painters of eminence would sanction; while even those respecting which some doubt may exist in their application to consummate practice are yet perfectly determinable, so far as they needed to guide a beginner. It may, for instance, be a question how far local colour should be treated as an element of chiaroscuro in a master's drawing of the human form. But there can be no question that it must be so treated in a boy's study of a tulip or a trout. A still more important point would be gained if authoritative testimony of the same kind could be given to the merits of art, such as could at once be put within the reach of masters of schools. For the modern student labours under heavy disadvantage in what at first sight might appear an assistance to him, namely, the number of examples of many different styles which surround him in galleries or museums. His mind is disturbed by the inconsistencies of various excellences, and by his own predilections for false beauties in second or third rate works. He is thus prevented from observing any one example long enough to understand its merits or following any one method long enough to obtain facility in its practice. It seems, therefore, very desirable that some standard of art should be fixed for all our schools; a standard which, it must be remembered, need not necessarily be the highest possible, provided only it is the rightest possible. It is not to be hoped that the student should imitate works of the most exalted merit; but much to be desired that he should be guided by those which have fewest faults.

Without proceeding to any statement as to the requirements of the English operative as regarded art education, he urged that attention should be concentrated on the immediate object of general instruction, and anticipated that every encouragement would be obtained in its prosecution.

As it is a subject of the first national importance, it will be well if the simplicity and decision of his suggestions receive early practical adoption from the Committee of the Privy Council.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE annual vacation at the National Gallery ceases to-day, and the rooms in Trafalgar-square and Marlborough House will be opened to the public on Monday, when the new arrangement by which the public will be excluded on Thursdays and admitted on Saturdays will come into operation. There will be no additions to the pictures of British painters at Marlborough House. In Trafalgar-square some fresh arrangement of the pictures will be noticed; but the new additions are comprised in two pictures only. We presume that the dismissal of the travelling agent in July last may be assigned as the cause of so few new purchases being presented to public view this year, as in previous years a greater number of works have been added. However, the public will soon learn for themselves how far Lord Elcho has done

them a service in this matter. We trust that nothing will be in this day allowed to retard or prevent the increase of the national collection to that completeness which the galleries of the Continent attained many years since. It is not creditable to us as a nation, whilst we have the finest private collections in the world, and Russia and the smallest German states have immense public museums of pictures, that the National Gallery of the British people remains, after thirty years of existence, the most petty and limited in extent, although the excellence of the pictures is generally far higher than those of the Continent.

The first of the new pictures to be noticed is one by the Florentine master, Domenico Ghirlandajo, born in 1449, and who died between 1495 and 1498. His real surname was Bigordi, but he inherited the name by which he is best known from his father, to whom it was applied from his celebrity in Florence as a maker of an ornament for the head-dress of ladies, believed to have been made of silver. It literally means "garlander" or "garland-maker." After working with his father as a jeweller, his bent for drawing portraits and taste for design led to his being placed with Alessio Baldovinotto, a moderately accomplished painter. His early works include frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, of which one, "The Calling of Peter and Andrew," is still preserved. Others are in the churches of Florence, and these exemplify his best characteristics. His easel pictures are not so admirable, but are generally remarkable for the introduction of excellent heads from nature, a happy novelty for which he receives praise. The public galleries of Florence contain several excellent examples of his smaller works, and the other continental collections are not wanting in specimens; but a greater variety of his works is to be found in the churches and private collections of Florence than elsewhere. He was the teacher of Michael Angelo, and was also remarkable for executing many works in mosaic, which he deemed to be painting for all time. He had many assistants, pupils, and imitators of his style, among whom were his two brothers. He is always admitted to be one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan school. Gifted with an eye so true that his drawing was never incorrect, his composition was most refined and elegant, and the harmony of his colouring is delightful, whilst the grace of his figures and the sweet natural faces are pleasing to the last degree. He was well accomplished in technical mastery and finish, and his works have endured, and, when not injured wilfully, have come down to our time in wonderful preservation. Works by Ghirlandajo are very rare in England; there were only two in the Manchester exhibition, and those were wrongly ascribed to Masaccio, and the National Gallery hitherto contained none. The one we shall now describe was purchased at Florence for 455*l.*, and was formerly possessed by the Contugi family of Volterra. It is on panel, painted in tempera, and is 3 feet 2½ inches by 2 feet 3¼ inches in size. It is in the best condition; not free from repairs, but certainly as finely preserved as could be expected from its age. The figures are half life size, the principal one being a grandly-conceived Virgin in the centre, with a severe type of face but calm expression, and elaborate head-dress, attired in a blue mantle fastened over her shoulders with a small brooch of rubies and pearls; her neck is open, and her muslin head-dress and yellow hair hang down on each side of the head. Her upraised arms and hands, in adoration of the infant on her knees, expose the reverse side of the mantle, which is in green and gold embroidered work; a bright red robe is underneath. The infant, with great vivacity, looks up to the Virgin, holding a mulberry in his fingers. On either side are two angels, one with a bright scarlet robe; their faces are exquisitely natural, displaying the most benignant purity and sweetness; they are evidently portraits, yet idealised with refined grace. The three figures make up a composition which, for elegance of design and harmony of colouring, will obtain general admiration. Over them hang two curtains, in red and gold. The background is a beautiful landscape, with a hewn rock prominently placed. It is the valley of the Arno at Florence almost literally placed before us. No more pleasing picture has been added to the gallery for years. It may, in its purity and calmness, be classed with the Melzi Perugino; but it has a delicacy and freshness, and an exalted naïveté, not belonging to that work. It is placed in a most magnificent new frame of renaissance design, and presents itself to the visitor as a perfect jewelled treasure, which indeed it is.

The other painting will be but little admired after the first has been properly enjoyed. It is simply a portrait, in the style of Holbein, but scarcely so good. Its painter is one Antony Moro, indifferently called Antonio and Anthony Moro, which last was his name amongst us when he was court painter to Queen Mary. He was born at Utrecht, and was a pupil of Holbein, by whom he was introduced to England. He was a distinguished portrait painter; Walpole speaks well of him. He was employed by Philip of Spain to paint the portrait of Queen Mary, and went from England to that country, dying in Flanders in 1588. The fine portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham in the Manchester Exhibition was attributed to him, though sent and catalogued as a Holbein; and there

were others strongly believed to be Moro's. In Beckford's collection at Fonthill Abbey there were two, and the new portrait of the National Gallery is one of these. It was sold at Christie's a short time since to Mr. Nieuwenhuys, and purchased from him by the trustees of the Gallery.

It is a portrait of a girl or young lady of 18, Jeanne D'Arche, daughter of Count Egmont, a political enemy of the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands, the Duke of Alva, who consigned him to death. She is a plain featured lady with pale, full, round cheeks, long nose, mild hazel eyes; her dark brown hair, hidden by a round velvet cap with a gold string round it, is dressed tight back from the forehead, with long tresses looped behind. She stands looking intently at the spectator, with her roundly-formed hands folded in front, with many jewelled rings on her fingers. Her dress fits tight to the figure, with still tighter long sleeves, ending in cuffs of fur. It is a lake red in colour, a watered moreen in material. Around her waist is a golden girdle chain, from which hangs a pignard in a sheath. The breast is richly embroidered with silver. A dull green background throws the figure forward, and marks its hard outline. As a portrait it is no doubt the most exact and truthful. As an example of a broad touch and deceptive finish, with good flesh painting, it will be valued by painters. As a picture, the public will observe its hard drawing, and smile at the quaintness of the pose and fashion of the dress. It is a good representative picture of an artist whose works are not easily to be seen at all times.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

A new publication, the *Photographic News*, in its last number has, in an article by its editor Mr. Crooks, detailed the difficulties attending attempts to reproduce by photography the correct light and shade of oil paintings, and expresses a hope that some amateur will make it the subject of study and experiment. Although some photographers have, by various expedients, obtained tolerable reproductions of oil paintings, yet it is well known that the possibility of succeeding in all cases, or in any case with any degree of certainty, is with our present knowledge beyond hope. It is for many reasons desirable to obtain a process which would possess tolerable certainty. We have seen a negative of a painting by Rubens obtained by very similar means to those suggested by Mr. Crooks, in which bright yellows and blues prevailed; but it was nevertheless almost perfect. One absolute essential is that the picture should be placed in the open daylight; the ordinary light of galleries is not sufficient. This is done at Hampton Court at the present time by the photographic staff of the Department of Art. Each cartoon is taken out of the building to be photographed, and we believe it is unavoidable. Of course this will prevent the gems of great collections from being attempted. Another aid to success is long exposure of the plate to the picture to be copied; but this also involves an increase of dangers. Practice and experiment are required on the subject.

The official connection of Dr. Lyon Playfair with the Department of Science and Art having been severed by his election to the chair of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, a distribution of the offices he held in the Department has been made. Dr. Edwin Lankester, F.R.S., the well-known lecturer and writer on science and medicine, and editor of the *Natural History* division of the "English Cyclopædia," will succeed him as scientific referee to the Department.

A nephew of Dr. Waagen, pupil of Professor Kiss, of Berlin, has come to reside in London as a sculptor.

The plans prepared by Captain Fowke, R.E., one of the Inspectors of the Department of Science and Art, for building the National Gallery in Ireland, have now, we believe, been approved and accepted by all the authorities concerned. The cost of the new building is estimated at 17,000*l.*, of which the Government contributes 11,000*l.*, and the Dargan Committee 5000*l.* The principal hall is to be called the Dargan Hall, and is to contain the portrait and bust of W. Dargan, Esq., with this inscription: "To W. Dargan, Esq., this temple of Learning and the Fine Arts is erected by the contributions of his fellow-countrymen, aided by the Imperial Government, for the purpose of commemorating his eminent public services, and his munificent liberality in founding and sustaining the Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1853." The building is not confined to the National Gallery only, but affords accommodation for Marsh's Library as well.

G. Scharf, Esq., has been elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, London, and Mr. W. C. Thomas has been appointed to the Professorship of Drawing and Pictorial Art, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Scharf. The Landscape classes remain under the direction of Mr. Warren.

An article on "Fresco Painting" in Murray's *Quarterly*, and one on "Ancient Pottery" in the *Edinburgh*, will be found by dilettanti readers worth poring over.

In Paris it would seem that the Emperor accords to luxury and splendour a countenance and attention which he is incapable of feeling due to art. This, and not reverence for the great masters, has led, amidst the restorations and improvements of the im-

perial palaces, to the renovation at the Luxembourg of the famed bed-chamber of Marie de Medicis. Its walls are filled with fine paintings by Raphael, Rubens, and others, in superb old carved frames, which are now found to be greatly decayed.

Statues of the Emperors of Austria are in course of erection in the Imperial Hall of the Cathedral of Speyer. They are in white freestone. One of Conrad the Second, by Herr Dietrich, and three others by Professor Fernkorn, of Vienna, have been placed, and are spoken highly of as imposing works. The statues will be placed in the order in which the Emperors were buried in the cathedral. There are also four bas-reliefs by a young Vienna artist, Herr Prez.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUMMARY.

ENFIELD—once celebrated for its extensive chase—has now so few striking features, that we felt some degree of surprise at the choice made by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society of that place for a day's investigation. Last Wednesday was the time fixed; and certainly it was a very agreeable and instructive meeting, thanks to the local interest excited, and the polite manner in which the Enfield residents allowed free access to all they possessed which was at all likely to interest the meeting. The lateness of the season hindered many from being present—a fault occasioned by the desire to accommodate the time to Lord Ebury, who had agreed to preside; but his Lordship merely sent a note from the Continent to speak of his absence, and his example was followed by others of the noble patrons. Instead of meeting at the school house, the kind permission of the Vicar was given to meet in his library. The members were thus gratified with an inspection of the Rev. Mr. Heath's charming little gallery of the early masters, consisting of thirty-seven very remarkable paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which have been noted by Dr. Waagen, in his "Art Treasures of England." They are by Gerard van der Neere, Henri de Bles, Roger van der Weyden, Quintin Matsys, and other early masters of the German and Flemish schools, and, in many instances, remarkable for the perfection of their drawing and finish, though occasionally exhibiting the quaint and awkward peculiarities of early art. They are arranged in a capitally-lighted little gallery, which forms a vestibule to the vicarage house.

The business of the day commenced by the reading of a report, in which the progress of the society was detailed; this was followed by a brief notice, by the Rev. Thos. Hugo, of the chief objects to be seen at Enfield, which was enlarged upon by Mr. Tuff, a resident of Enfield, who has been for some years preparing a new history of the place. From their remarks it appeared that the famous chase at Enfield covered 8000 acres of land; that three of the royal lodges out of four still existed; that a portion of the palace in which Elizabeth lodged as a princess, and hunted royally as a queen, now stands; as well as two mansions in the neighbourhood of historic celebrity—one known as White Webbs, in which the Gunpowder Plot meetings were originally held; the other, the house of the notorious Judge Jeffries. The Rev. Mr. Asprey, who did the honours of the house in the absence of Mr. Heath and took the chair at the meeting, followed with some remarks on the geology of the district, which tended to show that the greater part of Essex was once covered by sea-water. Mr. Tuff noted a discovery of 130 Roman coins near the town, varying from Domitian to Antonine; and Mr. Gough Nicholls wound up the proceedings by some account of his relative, Gough the antiquary, who resided at Enfield, and left a short account of his museum, which he read. The party then proceeded to the church, one of the most striking specimens of "beautifying" indulged in by any churchwardens. All that rough-cast and stucco could do outside, and whitewash within, has been done with no sparing hand, until total hideousness has resulted. The interior has one good monument to the Raynams, and one fine brass to Lady Tiptoft; but the latter is partly obscured by the pillars of an open canopy absolutely built upon the brass, into which a sash window is fitted, which cuts it completely in half, and gives the tomb an unpleasant resemblance to an inn bar. The palace, now used as a school, was next visited, and the noble room on the ground floor admired for the beauty of its wood panelling, its richly-carved chimney-piece, and fine plaster ceiling. It is seldom that a room of the period of Elizabeth, so perfectly preserved and so good in style, can be seen, and it elicited much admiration; as did the noble cedar in the garden, long celebrated as one of the finest in England. From thence the party walked to the old mansion now converted into the railway station, and admired the beauty of the brickwork decoration of its *façade*. A plain dinner was provided at a pleasant angler's inn on the banks of the New River; and the party, which consisted of about 100 persons, left by an early train for London, having enjoyed a pleasant day's social and instructive intercourse, all the better for the unpretentious character of the entire proceedings.

The *Maidstone Journal* informs us that the fine

collection of Roman antiquities, discovered at Hartlip, Kent, and its vicinity, is now secured to the county and deposited at Chillington House (the residence of the late Mr. Charles, and in which his museum is deposited), having been most liberally presented by William Bland, Esq., of Hartlip-place, to the Kent Archaeological Society. Many of the chief articles have been described by C. Roach Smith, Esq., in his "Collectanea," and engravings given of the remains of the Roman villa at Hartlip, the ornament of a Roman shield, the fine and rare specimen of Roman glass on which is represented a charioteer approaching the meta, or goal, and gladiators in combat. Other specimens of glass and articles of great interest will be found in this collection to gratify the antiquary. We are happy to find that this act of liberality is likely to be followed by the presentation of many articles of antiquity, which have been kindly promised by gentlemen when the arrangements for their reception at Chillington House can be fully accomplished.

Mr. Roach Smith, who has lately made an archaeological tour in the south of France, calls upon the press to assist him in saving from destruction the Roman walls of Dax, the capital of the Landes, situated between Bordeaux and Bayonne. It appears that until very recently this ancient town had escaped the notice of antiquaries, until M. Léo Drouyn by accident saw the walls, and, to his surprise, found they were almost entirely Roman, and in the finest possible preservation. But, unluckily, at the same time he found that the Town Council had got up a case against them, and were then commencing their destruction. M. Drouyn made every effort to save them, and was energetically assisted by M. de Caumont, the well-known antiquary of Normandy. They both made an earnest appeal to the Government. The Town Council, on their part, denied that the walls had any claims for preservation; and they produced the certificate of their architect to prove they were only *medieval*. Vandalism so far conquered, and the Town Council of Dax went on, and are still proceeding, in levelling the walls. We have now the testimony of Mr. Roach Smith that the walls are not only Roman, but Roman of the most interesting kind, possessing architectural features such as are not to be met with elsewhere, either in France or in England; and he denounces their destruction as a disgrace to France and a loss to Europe.

It is remarkable that MM. Drouyn and De Caumont, in their praiseworthy efforts, do not seem to have been seconded by the Society of Antiquaries of France, by the Institute, or by the numerous local societies. Mr. Roach Smith seems to feel there is now no hope except in the interference of the Emperor himself, who, he believes, has been kept in ignorance of the value and importance of this remarkable example of Roman fortification, although it lies directly in the road to Biarritz, and consequently he is frequently passing within sight of it. As the Emperor is patronising a systematic investigation of the Roman monuments and inscriptions of France, we may entertain a hope that he may yet be made aware of the vandalism of the Town Council of Dax; and he will not be displeased to perceive how justly the ancient monuments of France are esteemed by at least a few of the antiquaries of England.

In the course of restorations recently made in Gloucester Cathedral, some inscriptions were discovered which mark the places of sepulture of persons of eminence in the middle ages. Leland, the father of English antiquaries, noted in his time that many such were buried in the chapter-house of this cathedral, and mentions the names of six persons thus recorded in black letter on the walls. It is seldom that the truthfulness of the old topographer can be substantiated after 300 years of dirt, neglect, and whitewash; but in this instance it has been proved by clearing the calcareous crust that covered them, and added others to his list which appear to have been obliterated by whitewash before Leland wrote. The most interesting is that reading "Hic Jacet Robertus Curtus," which is believed to be that of Robert Curthose, or Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial; but his effigy in Irish oak used to stand in front of the high altar: the Parliamentary army destroyed it in the Great Civil War. It by no means follows that the remains of the duke were deposited near his monument, and therefore, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert Duke of Normandy was interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester Cathedral. The inscriptions denoting other graves are all of equal brevity, and appear to have been painted upon these walls to preserve the memory of each place of sepulture.

Mr. Akerman, the Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, has been employing his vacation in researches among the Anglo-Saxon graves at Bright-hampton, near Witney. He has explored more than forty graves, and has been more fortunate than usual in what he has obtained therefrom, and which will be exhibited with his report at the forthcoming meetings at Somerset House. His chief discovery was made in the grave of an old Saxon warrior, whose skeleton measured 7 feet in height. By his side was a sword, the guard decorated with embossed silver, the chape of the scabbard of bronze, inlaid with figures

in gold. A large quantity of beads, spindle-whorls, toilet implements, knives, fibulae of a variety of forms, and a few remains of the ornamental buckets which are occasionally found in Saxon graves, and are believed to have been used for ale or mead by this race of drinkers. Some urns, with burnt bones in them, may lead to the supposition that the early or Roman mode of sepulture was originally observed by the Anglo-Saxons, if it does not rather prove that the old burial place of the Romans was afterwards used by the Saxons, of which habit there are abundant instances; and that we consequently have here the funeral relics of both people.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

CRITICAL opinions on Herr Flotow's opera have not only been very diverse, but have in some instances gone to that point at which extremes meet. *Martha* has been subject to some strange, tortuous, and fanciful handlings. While one maintains that it ought to take high rank in the school of Auber and Rossini, another asserts that it belongs to no school at all. Those who affirm that it is a light, pleasing opera are met by the declaration that it is stoutly as heavy as lead. In the midst of these conflicts, a third party steps in—a very fitting one—the public, and decides at once, while "doctors disagree." If the patronage bestowed on *Martha* in an English dress at Drury Lane during the past week be any criterion of its merits, we infer that, though the opera be not a decided hit, it certainly is not a failure. The condemnation given to it by some, on the ground of its not being of home production, has not a feather's weight with the liberal and discriminating. Very few operas from foreign sources have a more domestic aspect than *Martha*. The scenery and dresses carry a homely look about them, and a well-known melody makes it homelier still. On this pivot the opera, in a musical sense, turns. Note for note the "Last Rose of Summer" is repeated. There are two or three concerted pieces of more than ordinary standing. The apostrophe in praise of "beer" would be much more effective if entrusted to a singer who has a large voice. Mr. Patey is sadly deficient in power, unatoned for in acting. The pieces encored are almost invariably the same with different audiences. The mounting of the opera is the subject of general eulogy.

Although there was not what is termed a full house on Wednesday evening at the Surrey Music Hall to hear *Elijah*, it was not an empty one. There were, however, too many "gaps for ruin's wasteful entrance." The cast of principals was of an unquestionable order. If we except Reeves, they were nearly identical with those who impersonated the chief characters during the recent festivals. Mr. George Perren supplied the place of the great tenore robusto, and, truth to say, very efficiently. *Elijah* stands out as the greatest oratorio of modern times; it appeals in an especial manner to the advanced musical education of the age, and to the spiritual instincts of highly-cultivated intellect. With the masses, the development of Mendelssohn's giant ideas must be gradual. It was gratifying to observe the strict attention paid to the many mysterious and profound conceptions scattered from beginning to end. The comprehended points were eagerly seized on for repetition, and these were by far too many, as they damaged the work itself. Miss Dolby infused a great deal of energy and dramatic power into the character of Jezebel when enumerating the assumed treasons and misdeeds of *Elijah*; and Madame Rudersdorf led off the magnificent air which opens the second part, "Hear ye, Israel," with immense effect. Weiss made as much of the important part entrusted to him as his voice would allow. There were not many bright specimens of choralism; too little regard was paid to the baton; and a few voices, loud and impetuous, addressed themselves more to Olympus than there was any necessity for. The most faultless concerted piece was the quartett and chorus, "Holy, holy"—a highly-wrought exhibition of punctuality. Mr. Willy was a host in himself, and, as his band could not walk very well alone, he held them up and kept them together admirably. Mr. Land conducted. The oratorio was heard to great disadvantage, from the continual hum of persons who preferred a ceaseless movement on the floor to a quiet seat, and who indulged in audible jokes at the expense of the better-conducted. If oratorios are to be one of the sources of amusement at the Surrey Music Hall during the winter months, the executive must bestow a thought on this.

A quartett party of four sisters, named Greenhead, are now taking a daily share of the morning musical entertainments at the Polytechnic. The instruments employed are first and second violins, violoncello, and pianoforte. These artists have had evidently considerable practice together; they evince rather a dashing style of play than a tasty and finished one. Their success depends more on the character of the music performed than on the style of performing it. While the listener is observing the digital dexterity required in working out a long string of chromatic passages, the ear is suddenly assailed with some well-known strain—one that appeals directly to the sympathies

and wins attention. An occasional uncertainty of intonation is manifest among the bow and string. The audience appear very delighted with the music, combined as it is with the unobtrusive manner of this family party.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

At Christmas the Pyne-Harrison company, encouraged by their well-deserved success at the Lyceum, removes to Covent-garden, where we do not doubt that an equally profitable career awaits them. Drury-lane reverts to Mr. E. T. Smith and pantomime.

It is reported that Mr. E. T. Smith is among the competitors for the lease of Her Majesty's Theatre. Surely one monster theatre is enough for him! We are not without hope, however, that some one will be found with money, taste, and spirit enough to keep Italian Opera at the only house in London fit for its performance, and that we shall not again have to submit to the almost national humiliation of seeing the noblest theatre in the kingdom, and one of the noblest theatres in the world, given up to darkness and the black beetles.

Apropos of Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Red Val* at the Olympic, Mr. W. T. Townsend writes: "I produced a drama four years ago, called 'The Death Draught; or, the Chamber of the Bell,' with great success. The incident of the last scene was nearly the same as the one at the Olympic."

It is now authoritatively stated that Mr. Wigan's health is so far recovered as to admit of his return to the stage. He has accepted a series of provincial engagements, and will shortly fulfil them, accompanied by Mrs. Wigan. We are rejoiced to hear this; for Mr. Wigan is an actor of rare merit, and were we to lose him finally his place upon the stage could not easily be filled up.

Mr. Falconer's Lyceum Company is starting on a provincial tour, bearing with them the highly successful comedy *Extremes Meet*, and other popular entertainments. Mr. Leigh Murray, once more restored to health, accompanies them.

Mons. Julien, having failed to get one of the large theatres for his promenade concerts, has suddenly discovered that a band of sixty performers is the *ne plus ultra* of harmony, and that the Lyceum is the theatre exactly proportioned to the full development of his merits. He accordingly proposes to give a series of entertainments there, previously to setting out on a tour for the general good of humanity and the promotion of universal harmony through all the principal cities of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa.

The Vocal Association is preparing to resume operations with great spirit. The annual meeting is to take place on the 2nd of November, immediately after which the weekly rehearsals will commence. Great care will be taken by Mr. Benedict in securing the efficiency of the choir. None of the old members will be allowed to renew their subscriptions unless they promise to attend punctually at rehearsals, and no new members will be admitted unless they give a similar promise, and pass a strict examination, both with respect to the quality of their voice and their knowledge of music. The concerts, six in number, will take place in St. James's Hall, and it is in contemplation to give, in addition, a series of six "undressed" concerts. These last will, doubtless, be very popular and attractive. It is gratifying to add that, after the purchase of music and the payment of all expenses up to the present time, the Association has still a balance left on the favourable side of the banker's account.

The eighth annual meeting of the Leeds Madrigal and Motet Society was held in St. George's school-room on Wednesday evening last. About 100 members were present, including a large number of lady amateurs. After several madrigals, part songs, &c., had been sung, Mr. Spark, the society's conductor, was voted to the chair, and he called upon Mr. John Piper, jun., the honorary secretary, to read the report. In it the committee congratulated the society upon entering their ninth season with an increase of members and undiminished zeal and activity. The Leeds Festival chorus—a chorus which was pronounced by the metropolitan press to be the finest on record—was considerably augmented from the ranks of the Madrigal Society, and the committee urged upon the members the value of continuous rehearsals, in order that their united services may be ready whenever called into requisition. The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Spark re-elected conductor.

On Wednesday a soiree and conference of persons interested in the promotion of vocal music in schools, homes, and congregations was held in the theatre of the Aldersgate Institution, convened by the Tonic Sol-fa Association, and consisting of a numerous assembly of the teachers and friends of vocal education; the object of the conveners of the meeting being to obtain a full representation of all the different educational parties, and of the friends of various singing systems.

The managers of the Crystal Palace, seeking an attraction for the million at the close of what has proved a very brilliant season, have decided upon giving a military *fi*te on Monday next, the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava, when all the troops now in London who have received the Crimean medal or

Victoria Cross are invited to attend, and the services of the bands of the Grenadier, Collietstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards have been secured to aid the musical arrangements.

In Newcastle, Lady Don (the wife of Sir William Don, Bart.) has been performing in the *Daughter of the Regiment*, giving the Ratanaplan song with great effect. In the playbills, however, the celebrated air is called the "Rattle-pan" song!

Mr. G. V. Brooke was playing before crowded audiences at the Price of Wales Theatre, Sydney, in the second week of August last. Miss Emma Stanley, before leaving the Princess's Theatre, Melbourne, was honoured with the patronage of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, who went to see the "Seven Ages of Woman."

Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, has had a *fracas* at Melbourne, with a journalist who adopts the sobriquet of "Christopher Sly." It appears that this gentleman, irritated by Mr. Anderson's assertion that no one could detect his tricks, published an explanation of all the Wizard's mysteries in one of the journals. In consequence of this, the irate man of the wand attacked him of the pen in the presence of a large audience, and dared him to come upon the stage and explain a trick he would show him. The accomplished Christopher knew, however, a trick worth two of that, and having, a wholesome fear of Mr. Anderson's powerful electrical batteries before his eyes, refused to accept the challenge. One of the Melbourne papers suggests that Sly is a confederate of Anderson, and that the whole affair has been got up to make a talk.

Public amusements in Paris have been very prosperous of late. Last month the receipts of the theatres, concerts, &c. were some 12,000*fr.* more than the preceding. M. Léon Beauvallet, it is said, is to have a marionette theatre on the Boulevard de Sebastopol, in which the marionettes will be made to represent the principal actors of Paris, their voices being imitated closely.

Rigoletto was given last week at the Italian Opera in Paris. The principal characters being played by Mlle. de Ruda, M. Ludovico Graziani, Corsi, Madame Nantier-Didé, and Angelini.

At the Grand Opera (Paris) a new work by F. David is about to be produced, in which Madame Boghi Mamo will occupy an important rôle. Meyerbeer has given in the manuscript of a new opera to be produced at the Comique, but it will not be brought out before his return from Nice. The principal rôles are confided to Madame Cabel, MM. Faure and Sainte Roy.

Alexander Dumas has nearly completed a "Faust." We must say a "Faust," as there are at least a dozen in the dramatic library already. The work in question is to be given at the Ambigu-Comique.

Giuglini, the tenor, is now engaged at Trieste, at the rate of 16,000*fr.* per month. After singing a few nights for this immense sum, he proceeds to Madrid, where he is also to be paid some fabulous price. A successful singer gets more money than a prime minister, and is sure to remain longer "in office."

The maestro Ferrari has produced a new opera at Genoa, entitled *Un Matrimonio per Concorso*. It is described as being a work of considerable promise on account of the originality of the melodies.

Mercadante's *Pelagio* is being played at La Scala (Milan), but with little success.

THE THEATRES.

THE theatrical event of the week, and indeed the only one, is the production of Shakespeare's *King John* by Mr. Kean at the Princess's. This energetic and able manager must himself feel a degree of surprise at the extremely laudatory style in which some of our contemporaries have spoken of this revival. Not that it does not deserve considerable commendation, but because it has been treated as the great event of the season, and as the fulfilment of that annual piece of splendour, antiquarian and picturesque, with which Mr. Kean for seven years has now favoured the town. The very season of the year, with an unusually late return of the Londoners to their metropolitan homes from excursions and seaside residence, would alone prove that this is not one of those grand revivals which seem entirely to exhaust all further illustration. At the commencement of his leasehold Mr. Kean decorated and played the chronicle history of *King John*; and he has now revived it with every correctness of costume and some addition of scenery, and partly, we presume, as he will probably in this farewell season repeat all his great parts. Had it been intended to rank with the dioramic pageantry of "Henry VIII." with the gorgeous chivalry of "Richard II." or the profuse picturesqueness of "The Merchant of Venice," there would have been found ample opportunity to introduce some of the extraordinary effects produced in those revivals. The absolute text of *Richard the Second* scarcely warranted the matchless scene of old London, alive with all its grotesque characters at Bolingbroke's entry; nor did the stage directions of the *Merchant of Venice* demand the bodily introduction of the masked revellers to see whom Shylock forbids the fair Jessica to clamber to

the casement. Yet both were ingeniously introduced; and had it been the cue of the manager to produce any such extraordinary illustration in the revival of Monday, he could have found plenty of opportunity to do so. He might have given a battle scene, such as the stage has never yet witnessed, in the encounter of the French and English before Angier; or he would have produced entirely new effects by representing the flood that destroyed the King's treasure, baggage, and body troops in the Lincolnshire fens. We say this in no depreciating spirit, but because it is neither just to the manager nor the public to describe this reproduction as one of those remarkable illustrations that have surprised and delighted the town. No doubt we shall have, during this last season, a signal revival equal to those that have preceded.

In former times the performance of Monday would have been thought a marvel, and for all the necessary purposes of the stage it was, in every respect, ample. The costumes, in all their reality, were adhered to; and the dull chain armour, with no, or, very plain surcoats, were rigidly adhered to; as were the long gowns and caps, which were by no means picturesque. Nothing was sacrificed to stage effect, and the antiquary ought to appreciate the sacrifice that the manager so far made to the scholar. The scenery was good, but not striking, except in the last scene, when Swinstead Abbey under a moonlight effect was much admired. The perfect stage training that all concerned in these historical plays have acquired led to a realisation of the various chivalrous groups, with their loud defiance, their sword-parleying interviews, and with all the clangor and excitement of war, armed to the teeth, and in constant exercise.

Of the play itself it is not necessary to say much. A neat edition has been printed for the theatre, and it contains plain and sensible notes, which point out the historical facts which the author has transposed or distorted to suit what he considered the exigencies of the drama. *The Life and Death of King John* is certainly by no means of the first rank of even the chronicle plays, though it contains in the King, Falconbridge, Hubert, Salisbury, and Constance, characters which have the true Shakespearean elucidation. There can be little doubt that much of the old chronicle play, which had possession of the stages when Shakespeare commenced his career, is still to be found in the present play, like the old bricks and stones in a Saxon erection on a Roman foundation. There is, indeed, still much rubble and flint in the work bearing Shakespeare's name. Collier, the most reliable authority in such matters, tells us Shakespeare took the course usual with dramatists of the time, by applying to his own purposes as much as he thought would be advantageous of the old play. He converted the two parts into one drama, and in many of its main features followed the story, not as he knew it in history, but as it was fixed in popular belief. How closely he adhered to the old incidents, and how he modified the characters which he did not invent, can only be seen by those who will trouble themselves to compare the old and the Shakespearean play. By the strong expressions against foreign invasions and Roman domination, there is reason to believe the old play was brought out close upon the defeat of the Spanish armada. These declamations the great dramatist retained, though he considerably modified and elevated the national and popular appeals. It may be interesting to know that, twenty years before Shakespeare's birth, an old Protestant play on the subject of King John had possession of the rude stages then in existence.

Of the acting not much need be said, for there are but few opportunities for the display of pure passion amidst the perpetual braying of trumpets and the clashing of swords, which seem to have had such irresistible charms for our ancestors. The summoning of towns, the defiance of heralds, the rival declamation of royalty surrounded by their more than half sword-parleying nobles, the representation of the conducting political affairs by speeches which could never have taken place as represented, were all points of deepest interest to an ancient audience that had no daily papers to report or moralise on the great public events. They devoured many matters with greedy ears, which have, it must be confessed, lost their interest with us moderns, except as having a rhetorical or antiquarian interest. The unbounded sorrow of Constance; the piteous sufferings of the gentle boy; the rough humanity of Hubert; the heroic and thorough English gallantry of Falconbridge; and the wily villainy of the King, have all human interest, and herein the true Shakespearean vein is perceptible. Mr. Kean expressed with great force the spasmodic workings of the King's dastardly and cruel nature, and created considerable effect by his tempting of Hubert, and by his horrible death, rendering it more natural and less revolting by enacting it upon a litter. It is a part in many respects suited to Mr. Kean, though we can never forget that all the scions of the powerful Plantagenets were indued with a right royal chivalrous spirit, boasting and domineering temperament, and also with a personal physique remarkable for manly beauty and strength. They were, in fact, a great family of royal horse-riders; beautiful, brutal, dashing, false, sensual, and quick-witted.

Mrs. Kean's Constance rose to genuine passion in her last scene, and her abandonment to grief raised her sorrow to the sublime position the noble mother claims for it. Little Miss Terry's Arthur was a sweet performance—truthful and affecting. Mr. Ryder delineated the rough barbarian surrendering to a fine inward nature; and Mr. Walter Lacy looked the half of Falconbridge that is physical, though the other glorious half, emanating from a heroic nature, was not so completely fulfilled. The other personages were all well and characteristically uttered and personated, and the whole play was thoroughly brought out. That it will not command any great length of popularity is proved by the announcement of the performance of *Macbeth* on Monday. Indeed, we feel assured that something much more marvellous is in store for the crowning effort that is to finish a career so distinguished as that of Mr. Kean and Mrs. Kean.

LITERARY NEWS.

The preparations for the celebration of the Burns' Centenary Anniversary at Glasgow are being carried on with great vigour, and a list of those who have already agreed to accept the office of stewards will be found in our advertising columns.

Pope's correspondence with Broome, which has been lately brought to light, is now in the hands of Messrs. Pattick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, for sale by auction, consist of nearly 100 letters, many of them in the handwriting of Pope, and nearly all relate to the translation of the *Odyssey*. They are said throw new light on the relative shares in that work of Pope, the Rev. Mr. Broome, and Mr. Fenton.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* gives some special information respecting the politics of some of our metropolitan contemporaries:—"It has been understood, as I have told you before, that one of your high-priced London contemporaries was in the market. Various negotiations have, according to rumour, been on foot, but all have failed on one point or another. It is said, however, that within the last few days steps have been taken which will render inevitable a change of proprietorship, and more than one party is already named as being desirous to acquire what it is really very difficult to regard as a valuable acquisition. Amongst other things, it is said confidently, and I am inclined to believe with truth, that the party now represented by a clever weekly journal is desirous again to acquire a representative in the daily press. Misrepresented, as they habitually are, by most sections of the press, it is certainly not surprising that the *Peelites* should desire a more frequent, powerful, and popular organ than it is possible to find in a weekly print. And it is pretty well known in journalistic circles, that they only once—and that is ever since—regretted the step which about four years ago deprived them of an efficient medium of communication with the public. While talking of journalism, I may add that it is, I believe, true, that on the death of the late Mr. Crompton, the proprietorship of the daily organ of the fashionable world, and the reputed mouthpiece of Lord Palmerston, passed to 'a Manchester man.'

On Saturday last a large meeting was held at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, for the purpose of witnessing the award of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford middle-class examinations. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and Mr. Gladstone addressed the audience in favour of the system of examinations.

Lord Murray has written to the corresponding secretary of the London Mechanics' Institution, expressing his concern that the present Mechanics' Institution should need extraneous assistance, and inclosing a draft for 100*l.* in aid of the fund for purchasing the lease of the building, in order to extinguish the heavy annual charge for rent. The total amount required to effect this desirable object is 3500*l.* The subscription from private sources amounts to 400*l.* A public appeal is shortly to be made.

The *Times* in high glee records that "the copyright, goodwill, and plant of the *Bristol Advertiser*, a cheap paper, which has had an existence of about three years, and the proprietor of which has just become bankrupt, were offered for sale by auction in one lot on Monday evening; but, as the biddings failed to reach 800*l.*, the amount for which a bill of sale is held on the property, it was announced that no sale had taken place. The copyright was then put up, but no bidding could be obtained for it. The plant also failed to realise the reserved price, and it was then stated that, if not disposed of by private contract on or before Saturday next, the property would be submitted to public competition piecemeal. It is said that nearly 3000*l.* have been sunk in this 'cheap newspaper' experiment."

The Education Commissioners have appointed several assistant commissioners to make detailed inquiries in certain districts of the country—these gentlemen having emphatic instructions to carry on their investigations in an impartial spirit.

An influential meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Royal Irish Institution, College-street, Dublin, for the purpose of forming an association in Ireland similar to the London Association for the Repeal of

the Duties on Paper. The chair was taken by Dr. Grey, editor of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*. A long and able address was delivered by Mr. John Cassell, who, with Mr. John Francis, formed a deputation from the London society. Mr. Cassell moved—"That the paper duty is a tax upon labour; that it is a vexatious interference with the manufacturer, and obstructive to the progress of education." This resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. J. Robinson, of the *Daily Express*, moved the next resolution—"That it was desirable the members of the Irish newspaper and periodical press, printers, publishers, paper makers, and general consumers, should all join in the effort now making to obtain the repeal of the paper duty in the ensuing session of Parliament." Mr. W. R. Stephens seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and adopted. Mr. James McDonnell, of Oldbawn Mills, moved, and Mr. Faulkner seconded, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to carry out the resolution of the English and Scotch associations. Mr. James Anderson Scott moved the next resolution, to the effect that "A subscription be entered into in order to promote the objects of the Irish Auxiliary to the London Association for Repealing the Duties on Paper." The subscription list was at once opened, and all present put down their names. The subscriptions ranged from five guineas to one. A vote of thanks was presented to the deputation.

The annual general meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire was held in the grand jury room at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, at seven o'clock on Monday evening last, Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust in the chair. The secretary read the report, which, with the treasurer's statement of account, was passed unanimously, and ordered to be printed. After the usual votes of thanks a ballot was taken for the new council and officers, which resulted in the election of William Brown, Esq., M.P., as vice-president, in the room of J. T. Danson, Esq., who retires—all the other officers being re-elected; with the following gentlemen as sectional members, viz.:—Archæology, Messrs. Forest, Gibson, Jacob, Macintyre, M.D., McQuie, and Robson, M.D.—Literature, Messrs. H. A. Bright, Buxton, Burke, Corey, Rev. A. Ramsay, M.A., and Steans.—Science, Messrs. Bell, G. M. Browne, Hartnup, Newlands, C.E., Sansom, and Towson.

The annual ceremony of conferring degrees and honorary distinctions upon the students of the Queen's College, Dublin, took place on Friday last, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a distinguished assembly. The Right Honourable Maziere Brady, Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the usual address, and, after conferring the degrees, the Lord Lieutenant addressed the assembly upon the occasion.

On Wednesday afternoon a numerous meeting of the supporters of the Hyde Park College for Young Ladies was held, at the College, 31, Westbourne-terrace, for the purpose of hearing the introductory lecture on the opening of the terms for the year ensuing. The lecture was delivered by Robert Harrison, Esq., Professor of English Literature and Modern History, the subject being "On Books to be read." The proceedings were the inauguration of the year of study, which embraces the Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter terms. The College was founded in 1853, and is conducted, not as a commercial speculation, but by a committee of gentlemen, for the purpose of affording to young ladies the advantages of a sound and extended education.

The *American Publishers' Circular* has a wonderful tale of a very ancient MS. copy of the Bible. This is a volume of six hundred pages, containing the whole Bible in the Latin language. It belongs to the Rev. Dr. Duffield of Detroit. The book is made entirely of vellum, and the printing is all done by hand with a pen and ink. Every letter is perfect in its shape, and cannot be distinguished by any imperfections in form from the printed letters of the present day. The date is A.D. 930, five hundred and sixty years before printing was invented. The vellum upon which it is printed is of the finest kind, and is made of the skin of young lambs and kids, dressed and rubbed with pumice stone until it is very thin. This American relic was presented to Dr. Duffield by Lewis Cass, jun., Minister at Rome. He procured it of a Greek monk, who brought it from the Greek convent of St. Catherine, at the foot of Mount Sinai. The first question which suggests itself on hearing of this MS. is, as to its being genuine, and for this we should require better warrant than even Dr. Duffield. The *Boston Transcript* says: "This is not the oldest book on the continent. There is in the library of Harvard College a Greek manuscript of a portion of the Scriptures that is older, by one or two centuries, than Dr. Duffield's Bible. And in a private library in Cambridge there are several monkish manuscripts of the entire Bible, similar in every respect to that described. There is also in the same library an evangelistarium, or selections from the Gospels for the use of the Church, a folio volume of over 300 pages, written on parchment in the eighth century, i.e. 1100 years ago, and 700 years before the invention of printing. This book is, of course, older by about 200 years than the Detroit Bible, and we have no account

of any other book in this country of equal antiquity. We find an account of this and other bibliographical rarities in Rev. Luther Farnham's interesting little work—"A Glance at Private Libraries." Really our American cousins do not seem to be very far advanced in the science of Paleography.

The *Gazette of Silesia* gives some explanations on the report received from Vienna of the future interdiction of all meetings of scientific congresses in Austria. This interdiction will not be absolute; such congresses will be tolerated as before, but no favour of any kind will be granted to them, such as allowances for the expenses incurred by their meetings, facilities for travelling to the members' receptions, &c. It is on account of the last assembly of the philologists and Orientalists, which greatly shocked the clerical party, that that resolution has been adopted. But we consider that the German savants will lose nothing by this; there are plenty of cities which will dispute the honour of receiving them, and Vienna alone will have to complain of a decision so little hospitable, taken at the instigation of some individuals who check everything which serves to advance the progress of ideas, and the fusion of the interests of humanity.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has authorised the students of the University of Moscow to translate several modern and illustrated works into the Russian language, to be published at the cost of the University.

The *Anzeiger* of Nurnberg, in Bavaria, was seized a few days ago, and ordered for prosecution, for having, in an article on the Mortara affair, "insulted the Pope and the Holy Office."

The friends of Alexandre Dumas, probably to resuscitate his waning popularity, have been circulating a rumour of his death at St. Petersburg. "Il n'a pas l'habitude de payer ses dettes," quoth Parisian wags; and it is quite certain that even the debt of nature the great Dumas would never pay without an execution. This is a revival of a very old Joe.

M. Adolphe Reichenheim, a wealthy Jewish merchant, at Berlin, being desirous to testify the estimation in which the character and attainments of Alexander von Humboldt are held by him, made, on the occasion of that eminent man's 89th birthday, a donation of 5000 thalers to the society established for the purpose of affording aid to poor students of the Jewish persuasion, the condition being attached to it that the sum so placed at their disposal should be administered as the "Humboldt Fund." This, of course, has been readily agreed to, and a graceful acknowledgment from the venerable savant has afforded a gratifying return to the liberal donor.

The Prussian historian Ranke is now at Venice, engaged in collecting, in the archives of the republic, materials relating to the history of England during the last three centuries.

The funeral of the German writer Varnhagen von Ense, who died suddenly on the 10th while playing a game of chess with his niece, took place at Berlin on Thursday, in the presence of a large circle of persons of high rank, savants, artists, and noble ladies of the society of Berlin. Alexander von Humboldt, General Wrangel, Professor Boeckh, &c., were among the mourners.

THE POET KEATS.

His was the soul, once pent in English clay,
Whereby ungrateful England seemed to hold
The sweet Narcissus, parted from his stream—
Endymion, not unmindful of his dream.
Like a weak bird the flock has left behind,
Untimely notes the poet sung alone,
Checked by the chilling frosts of words unkind;
And his grieved soul, some thousand years astray,
Paled like the moon in most unwelcome day.

His speech betrayed him ere his heart grew cold;
With morning freshness to the world he told
Of man's first love, and fearless creed of youth,
When Beauty he believed the type of Truth.

In the vexed glories of unquiet Troy,
So might to Helen's jealous ear discourse
The fate, first tuned on Ida's haunted hill,
Against Æneid's coming, to betray
In what sweet solitude her shepherd lay.

Yet, Poet-Prince! the world shall ever thrill
To thy loved theme, its charm undying still!
Hearts in their youth are Greek as Homer's song,
And all Olympus half contents the boy,
Who from the quarries of abounding joy
Brings his white idols without thought of wrong.

With reverent hand he sets each votive stone,
And last, the altar "To the God Unknown."

As in our dreams the face that we love best
Blooms as at first, while we ourselves grow old—
As the returning Spring in sunlight throws
Through prison-bars, on graves, its ardent gold—
And as the splendours of a Syrian rose
Lie unreprieved upon the saddest breast—
So mythic story fits a changing world:
Still the bark drifts with sails for ever furled.
An unschooled Fancy deemed the work her own,
While mystic meaning through each fable shone.

—Atlantic Monthly.

MR. MORPHY, THE CHESS-PLAYER.—Our readers are aware that the result of Mr. Morphy's match with Herr Harrwitz was a discontinuance, owing to the illness of the latter; and that, although the victory was clearly on the side of the American, he abandoned the stakes in favour of the poor-box of Paris, on the ground that he had not won the stipulated number of games. The match with Mr. Staunton appears to be as far off as ever; indeed, we have heard that the latter declares that "Mr. Morphy has behaved so badly that he will not play him." To what hard strains must Mr. Staunton have been driven for an excuse before he fell upon this! Herr Andersen, of Breslau, one of the best players in Germany, and the victor in the chess tournament held in London the year of the Great Exhibition, states that he will pass his Christmas holidays in Paris to contend with Mr. Morphy. He intends arriving in the French capital about the 18th of December, and will remain a fortnight. It is not, however, certain that the young American player can remain in Paris so late in the year.

BARON HUMBOLDT is now eighty-eight years old! He has undergone no perceptible change in appearance since the year 1855. He is busily engaged on the last two volumes of "Cosmos," which will make six volumes, the first four of which have been published. He still prosecutes his hardest studies between the hours of 11 and 3 at night! Think of that, indolent and effeminate young men, who know nothing of hard mental exertion! He told me that for a long time the number of letters which he received has been nearly 3000 annually. I asked him how many of them, probably, required and received an answer; and he said that about two-thirds, and that he invariably answered them with his own hand, for he never kept an amanuensis, having ever had a great abhorrence of such assistance. Wonderful "old man learned," if not "eloquent," is he, and simple and modest in manners and deportment as a child. O, what a contrast between him and some of our would-be great men!—*Dr. Baird.*

LEIGH HUNT lives in a neat little cottage in Hammersmith, quite alone, since the recent death of his wife. That dainty grace, which is the chief charm of his poetry, yet lives in his person and manners. He is seventy-three years old; but the effects of his age are only physical; they have not touched that buoyant, joyous nature which survives in spite of sorrow and misfortune. His deep-set eyes still beam with a soft, cheerful, earnest light; his voice is gentle and musical; and his hair, although almost silver white, falls in soft, silky locks on both sides of his face. He has a curious collection of locks of the hair of poets, from Milton to Browning. That thin tuft of brown silky fibres, could it really have been shorn from Milton's head, I asked myself "Touch it," said Leigh Hunt, "and then you will have touched Milton's self." "There is life in hair, though it be dead," said I, as I did so repeating a line from Hunt's own sonnet on this lock. Shelley's hair was golden, and very soft; Keats' a bright brown, curling in large bacchic rings; Dr. Johnson's grey, with a harsh, wiry feel; Dean Swift's both brown and grey, but finer, denoting a more sensitive organisation; and Charles Lamb's reddish brown, short and strong. I was delighted to hear Hunt speak of poems he still designed to write, as if the age of verse should never cease with one in whom the faculty is born.—*Bayard Taylor.*

WATER BEDS, MATTRESSES, and CUSHIONS, for Bed Sores, as recommended by the Faculty, may be had on the shortest notice from the sole Manufacturer, HOOPER, 55, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

WHISKEYS.—EQUALISATION of DUTY.—The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 18s. per gallon.—OWEN and CO., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom-house. Shipping and the trade supplied.

BARDSLEY'S TEA.—The Best Extant.—Combines great strength with richness of flavour, pure quality with superlative value. Fine Pekoe Souchong, 3s. 8d. per pound; or a six-pound Canister for One Guinea, sent carriage free within Great Britain. Price lists, offering unprecedented advantages, also sent free.—BARDSLEY and SON, Tea Merchants, 163, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPES, 2l. 2s.; Students', 3l. 13s. 6d.

"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—*Household Words*, No. 345.

* * A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes, Microscopic Photographs now ready: Napoleon, Eugene, Arctic Council (13 Portraits), Tintern Abbey, and a variety of others. Now ready.

An **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**, containing the Names of 1000 Microscopic Objects. Post free on the receipt of four stamps.

TELESCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S TOURIST ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE in Sling Case with Three Pairs. Price 18s. 6d.—Address 7, Throgmorton-street.—A large assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pinners, and two slides—will show the animalcules in water. Price 18s. 6d. *The Field* Newspaper, under the Gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony:—"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—June 6, 1857.—Address 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.—Microscopic Objects, 6s., 12s., and 18s. per doz.

EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent Preparation is supplied in pound and half-pound packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.

JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City and at the Manufactory, 398, Euston-road. Every Packet is labelled as above.

PATENT CORN FLOUR, for Custards, Puddings, &c., preferred to the best arrowroot, and unequalled as a diet for infants and invalids. The *Lancet* says: "This is superior to anything of the kind known." See also reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby, and Dr. Maddock.—Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.: 16 oz. packets, 8d.—Brown and Polson, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

INDIA and BRITISH SHAWLS, DRESSES, and CLOAKS of every description, CLEANED, and the Colours preserved. Black dyed for Mourning every Wednesday, and finished in a few days. Bed Furniture and Drawing-room Suits, of all sorts, cleaned, dyed, and finished. Kid Gloves, Silk and Satin Waistcoats, cleaned.—by SAMUEL OSWOLD and Co., 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London.

TO COUNTRY FAMILIES.

THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street, W. beg to call the attention of country families to their required winter supplies of Soaps, Candles, Colza and other Oils, and all requisite stores for the winter consumption, prices being now moderate, but sure to advance as the winter approaches. Before ordering elsewhere procure the above Company's general list of prices, many articles being much below the usual charges. Economical arrangements made for the carriage and boxes, and all orders at wholesale prices. Sole depot in England for Messrs. Lenoire's pure French Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Moderate Lamps cleaned and repaired. Glasses, cottons, &c. at Paris prices.

SYDENHAM TOP-COAT, 42s.—Easy, warm, waterproof, and elegant; the most perfect overcoat out.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM SCHOLAR'S SUIT, complete for 43s. 6d., comprising Trousers, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat, 3s. 6d.; and coat, 17s. 6d.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

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SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d., universally admitted to be the most elegant, comfortable and durable that can be made.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

Patterns and Guide to Self-Measurement sent free.

THE 35s. INVERNESS WRAPPERS, The 59s. TWEED SUITS, and The 16s. TROUSERS.

Are all made to Order from the new Scotch Cheviot, all wool tweeds, of winter substances, thoroughly shrunken, by B. BAXTER, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. Patterns and Designs, with directions for Measurement, sent free. The Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coat; The Guinea Dress Trousers; and the Half Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

DRUCE and Co's GENERAL HOUSE

FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, 68, 69, and 73, Baker-street.—These are the largest Furniture Galleries and Showrooms in London, and contain the most extensive and varied Stock to select from. Iron Bedsteads from 8s. 9d. each. 500 Easy Chairs on view. Carpets 1s. per yard under the usual prices. Excellent Dining-room Chairs, 19s. each. A Servant's Bedroom well and completely furnished for 110s. Prices marked in plain figures. A twelve months' warranty given. Illustrated books, with prices, sent post free.

EXTRAORDINARY Display of New and

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—J. DEXT and Co., Proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 39, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their present Unrivalled Stock, consisting of entire suites of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have just purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England, under such circumstances as enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of.—Principal entrance, 39, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.

RICH FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, of great strength, and "always good alike," is obtained by importing it without powdered colour on the leaf; for, when not disguised, the Chinese cannot possibly pass off the brown autumn crop with the choice spring gathering without its being discovered by the consumer. The *Lancet* (p. 318) shows that Horniman's Teas are easily distinguished:—"The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is an olive hue; the black is not intensely dark; the whole some as well as Tea 'always good alike' is thus obtained. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb. London Agents: Purcell, 78, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 360, Oxford-street, and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dodson, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by HORNIMAN'S Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

OPENING of NEW PREMISES.—The

Public are respectfully informed that the magnificent and capacious Premises, 189 and 190, Tottenham Court Road, corner of Francis-street, London, will be opened on Monday next, the 25th of October, as a first-class Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, by LAWRENCE HYAM, in connection with his long-celebrated House, 36, Gracechurch-street, City. The Stock, which consists of every description of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Attire, adapted to the present season, is of the most novel description, being manufactured by L. HYAM within the last three months, expressly for this establishment. Everything that long experience and taste can suggest has been brought into requisition, in order to render this establishment not only the most popular, but of paramount importance to every class of the community. The Public are invited to inspect the immense assortment now on hand; and, as every garment will be sold at a mere fraction of profit, this, combined with intrinsic goodness and great durability, L. HYAM hopes will ensure universal support. In the Ordered Department, cutters of great talent and experience are engaged, thus ensuring to those who favour L. HYAM with their patronage in this department the certainty of obtaining superior garments, both in quality, workmanship, and durability, at a great reduction in prices.—L. HYAM, Tailor, Clothier, and Outfitter, West End Establishment, 189 and 190, Tottenham Court Road, W.; City Establishment, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

VENTILATING STOVES! SUSPENSION STOVES!—The two best, cheapest, and most economical.—Prospectuses, with prices, post free.—DEANE and Co., London-bridge.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The waste of coal arising from the use of badly-constructed fire-places in most families is truly enormous. The desirable objects of effecting a great saving and adding to the comfort of apartments are obtained by the use of the following Grates:—1. Improved Smokeless Fire-Grates, now made from 20s. each. These Grates burn little fuel, give much heat, will burn for hours without attention, and accumulate so little soot that chimney-sweeping is almost superseded. 2. Improved Grates, with Stourbridge fire-brick backs, from 24s. each, complete. Any one who has experienced the superiority of fire-brick over iron, for retaining heat and radiating it into an apartment, would never consent to have grates with iron backs, which conduct the heat away. 3. Improved Grates, with Stourbridge fire-brick backs and porcelain sides, from 35s. each, complete. The advantages of porcelain for ornament over iron or steel arise from its cleanliness, saving of trouble in cleaning, and from its beauty not being impaired by lapse of time.

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STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. of the best construction. These Stoves burn little fuel, require very little attention, may be had with or without open fire, and will burn night and day in severe weather or throughout the season if required, whilst they are entirely free from the objection found to so many Stoves, that of a liability to become overheated and to render the atmosphere offensive. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range, which alone obtained a first-class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

F. EDWARDS, SON, and Co., General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.

D'ALTEMBERG'S ORIENTAL OIL.—CAUTION.—The great demand for this celebrated preparation, consequent upon its extraordinary efficacy in restoring and beautifying the hair, has given rise to numerous spurious imitations under similar names. In order, therefore, to protect the public against such impositions, the proprietors have caused their signature, D'ALTEMBERG and Co., to be engraved on each package, without which none can be genuine. The injury resulting from the use of pernicious counterfeits is often irreparable, and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to this caution.

Sold by chemists and perfumers, and by D'ALTEMBERG and Co., 38A, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, at 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. Sent free for twelve extra stamps.

ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.—Invalids who suffer from lowness of spirits, want of sleep, loss of appetite, and bilious attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these Pills. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. a box.—Agents: BARCLAY, 35, Farringdon-street, and HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

HALES'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—This old-established herbal preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a bottle.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY and SONS, 35, Farringdon-street; HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original Paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an out-of-date appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly-stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London; but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected. If the garment is dark coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold coloured silk; if the garment is light coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 115, 116, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.
H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the Havelock; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for Young Gentlemen, as exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roque-laire, and has an elastic Capeline Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used are the soft neutral-coloured shawl-proof Worsted Cloaks manufactured by this firm. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Micanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more is charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth linings, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habits—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalones des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamolais. As no measure is required, the patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.—H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 & 144, Regent-street, London.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.
—CHARLES WATSON, M.D. (Fellow and Honorary Vice-president of the Imperial African Institute of France, late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Paris, the National Academy of Sciences, Paris, &c.), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "The Guide to Self-cure."

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—*Medical Review*, July 1856.

For Qualifications, vide diplomas and the *Medical Directory*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system that result from depraved or insufficient or superabundant bile, are relieved with wonderful celerity and most thoroughly by these mild aperient Pills. They are not, however, aperient only, but have a peculiar and specific influence upon the blood, which they at once purify and enrich, and it is well known that the liver and stomach always sympathise with each other, and that the liver is never much disordered itself without causing some similar disturbance or impediment in the organs of digestion. These truly wonderful Pills act powerfully and simultaneously on both the liver and the stomach, and thus the double cause of what is called Bilious Headache is subdued at once.

TEETH.—Nothing has ever yet been produced in dentistry that can equal, or even approach, the perfection to which Artificial Teeth are now brought by Mr. BRADSHAW'S new invention. They are so beautifully natural, that it is utterly impossible for the most practised eye to detect, in any light, the artificial; and from the peculiar process of making, every little irregularity in the gums is fitted with the most unerring accuracy, allowing the teeth to rest on the most tender gums with such absolute ease and comfort, that in a few days they are scarcely known to be in the mouth. They never change colour, mastication is guaranteed, no wires or ligatures used, nor any stamps extracted. Free: a single tooth, from 2s.; a complete set, from 4l. &c.—Mr. H. BRADSHAW, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Argyle-place, Regent-street.—Daily from Ten till Five.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.—This excellent family pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box. For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headaches so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.—Sold by PROUT and HARRIS, 220, Strand, London, and all Vendors of Medicine.

FROGMORE LODGE, Rickmansworth, Herts.

THIS Establishment is NOW OPEN for the reception of PATIENTS, male and female, suffering from the effects of Intemperate habits or other diseases connected with the nervous system. The proprietor, a married gentleman, and a regularly-qualified M.D. of extensive experience, is in possession of a specific for the above distressing maladies, which are unobtainable on the continent, and he guarantees to effect a complete and permanent cure within twelve months from the date of admission.

Frognore Lodge is pleasantly situated within its own grounds, and, from the purity of the air and general salubrity of the locality, is admirably adapted for successfully carrying out the proprietor's peculiar mode of treatment.

The terms of admission and further particulars may be ascertained by letter addressed "To the Proprietors of Frognore Lodge Establishment, Rickmansworth, Herts.;" and as the number of patients must necessarily be limited, early application will be necessary.

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INVALIDS, and OTHERS.—ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making Superior Barley Water in Fifteen Minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colics and influenza, &c. is of general use in the sick chamber, and, alternated with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for Infants and Children.

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